Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-87-228
Friday
27 November 1987

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Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers Hold Meeting

CSSR Delegation Arrives

LD241331 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Romania—A CSSR delegation led by Army General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, arrived in Bucharest today to attend a regular meeting of defense ministers of Warsaw Pact states.

Meeting Ends; Communique Issued

LD261734 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] The session of the Warsaw Pact states' Defense Ministers Committee ended in Bucharest today. According to a communique, the committee assessed the training of troops of the allied armies and set out paths for further improvement. The communique stressed that the military doctrine of Warsaw Pact member-states, which is contained in the document issued at this year's Berlin consultative meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, expressed accurately the defensive character of the Warsaw Pact states' military strategy. It also promoted dialogue between them and NATO and helped to strengthen trust in Europe.

The Bucharest Defense Ministers' Committee session expressed unanimous agreement with the accords reached between the Soviet Union and the United States on medium- and shorter-range missiles as the first real step on the road to eliminating nuclear arsenals while maintaining a balance of armed forces and equipment at a lower level.

The session's participants came out in favor of the early achievement of an agreement on a 50-percent bilateral cut in offensive strategic weapons. They consider that to solve this task it is necessary for the ABM Treaty as signed and ratified, to be maintained for at least 10 years.

'Working' Atmosphere

AU261814 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1744 GMT 26 Nov 87

["Communique on the Meeting of Defence Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty States from November 24 to 26, 1987"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/11/1987—Bucharest, the capital of the Socialist Republic of Romania, venued a meeting of the defence ministers of the Warsaw Treaty states from November 24 to 26, 1987.

The meeting was attended by: Army General D. Dzhurov, minister of national defence of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Army General M. Vaclavik, minister of national defence of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Army General H. Kessler, minister of national defence of the German Democratic Republic; Army General F. Siwicki, minister of national defence of the Polish People's Republic; Colonel General V. Milea, minister of national defence of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Colonel General F. Karpati, minister of defence of the Hungarian People's Republic; Army General D.T. Yazov, minister of defence of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Marshal V.G. Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty States; Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty States.

The meeting was also attended by managerial staff of the defence ministries of the Warsaw Treaty States and the Joint Command of the Joint Armed Forces.

The meeting was chaired by the minister of national defence of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Committee of Defence Ministers analysed issues related to the training of the Joint Armed Forces and outlined the ways for its continuous improvement, in accordance with the military doctrine of the Warsaw Treaty States, with the national military doctrines and the final document of the Stockholm Conference.

The Committee of Defence Ministers emphasized that the military doctrine of the Warsaw Treaty States, formulated in the document of the Political Consultative Committee Conference, held in Berlin in 1987, clearly showed the defensive character of the Warsaw Treaty States' military strategy, encouraged the dialogue between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO and the building-up of confidence in Europe. Its main task is to ban both nuclear and conventional war, it aims at a sufficiency of weapons and armed forces at reasonable levels, necessary for defence and for facing a possible aggression, and results from the inadmissability of the military way to solve litigious issues.

During the meeting a unanimous accord was reached as regards the understandings between the USSR and the USA on medium- and shorter-range missiles seen as a first real step toward destroying nuclear arsenals, all while maintaining a balance of forces and weapons at an as low as possible level.

The participants in the meeting stated for the soonest possible conclusion of an accord on the 50 percent reduction of offensive strategic weapons. They consider that a solution to this problem can be found only by the observance, over an at least ten-year period, of the anti-ballistic defence treaty as it was signed and ratified.

The Committee of Defence Ministers set measures for the further broadening of military collaboration, the strengthening of the unity of fraternal armies, the maintenance of the fighting capacity of the Warsaw Treaty States at such a level that can ensure the allied socialist states' security.

The Committee of Defence Ministers adopted decisions on the problems analysed.

The meeting was held in a working atmosphere, in keeping with mutual understanding.

Ceausescu Receives Ministers

AU261929 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the SR of Romania, and supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the SR of Romania, today received the defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries who had attended a meeting in Bucharest.

The meeting was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, chief commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries, and Gribkov, chief of the General Staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was briefed by Colonel General Vasile Milea, minister of national defense, on the the issues discussed during the meeting of the Committee of the Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries and on the results.

Taking the floor, Army General Dimitriy Yazov, minister of defense of the Soviet Union, extended warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the Government of the SR of Romania, and to the Romanian people, on behalf of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and on behalf of the general secretaries and first secretaries of the communist and workers parties of Warsaw Pact countries, as well as best wishes for success in socialist construction and in strengthening the defensive capability of Romania. At the same time, the speaker expressed warm thanks for being received and for the conditions ensured for the proceedings of the meeting, and stressed the fruitful working nature of the exchange of views made on this occasion.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed warm greetings, on his own behalf and on behalf of the party leadership, to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and to the general and first secretaries of the Warsaw Pact countries, to the party and state leaderships, and to the peoples of the respective countries, together with best wishes for success in all activities of socialist construction and wishes for well-being and peace.

During the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that strengthening the defense capability is an important problem to which special attention must be paid in the future, too, in the spirit of the decisions made within the Political Consultative Committee, of the new military doctrine and in the spirit of the new international situation. He also stressed that the constant strengthening of the defense capability and the political standard of the Army must be achieved in such a way as to ensure the implementation of party programs in each country aimed at socioeconomic development, the construction of socialism, and at improving the general material and cultural standard of living of the peoples. This constitutes the fundamental problem of strengthening the defensive capability of our states, of increasing their role in the international arena, and of the vigorous assertion of the prestige of socialism in the world.

The speaker emphasized that on the basis of the vigorous development of the forces of production, of industry, agriculture, science, and culture the best of conditions are created to strengthen the defense capability, so that, if need be, the Armies will be able to fulfill their mission. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the Romanian people are currently vigorously involved in completing, the second year of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan with the best of results, and to welcome the National RCP Conference with fresh and important successes in implementing the targets put forward by the 13th RCP Congress.

In connection with preserving and strengthening the defensive capability of our Army, the speaker emphasized that this will be achieved within rational limits. The Army will be called on to participate actively in implementing the program for the country's socioeconomic development and for building a comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania.

Referring to the need to cut military expenditures, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that any increase in these expenses will affect the development of the national economies and the peoples' standard of living. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then stressed that the imminent signing of the Soviet-American agreement on the elimination of medium-range and operational tactical missiles in Europe and Asia will mark an event of historic importance. This constitutes the beginning of a new era that must lead to intensified efforts by all peoples in the struggle for eliminating nuclear weapons.

Assessing that the proceedings of the defense ministers' meeting ended with positive results, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu extended friendly greetings to the participants, together with best wishes for cooperation within the Military Command of the Warsaw Pact countries and in implementing the targets jointly agreed upon.

[Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 1910 GMT 26 November carries a report of the Warsaw Pact defense ministers being received by President Nicolae Ceausescu that adds the following: "The interview was attended by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.]

'No Disagreements' Noted

LD271012 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0017 GMT 27 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, November 26 (TANJUG)—Warsaw Treaty members' defence ministers ended their regular

session in Bucharest today unanimously supporting the U.S.-Soviet agreement on eliminating medium- and shorter-range missiles.

The ministers assessed that the agreement was the first step towards destroying nuclear arsenals accompanied by retaining a balance in armed forces and arms.

They urged an agreement on reducing by half strategic offensive armaments as urgently as possible.

The defence ministers concluded that the Warsaw Treaty's doctrine, adopted at the Berlin consultations this year, clearly sets out the defence character of the treaty countries.

The Warsaw Treaty military doctrine is aimed at avoiding nuclear and conventional war and results from the intention of avoiding the use of force for resolving disputes, it was set out.

The session set out that the doctrine contributes to a dialogue between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO and strengthening trust in Europe.

The participants in the meeting were received this evening by Romanian Armed Forces Supreme Commander Nicolae Ceausescu.

Observers in Bucharest note that there were no disagreements in the stands of the participants as was the case several times over the past 10 years.

CSSR Official Comments on CEMA Session

AU201352 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Nov 87 p 2

[CTK report: "On CEMA Session's Results"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)—The conclusions of the 43d (extraordinary) CEMA session, which was held in Moscow, was one of the subjects of a press conference in Prague yesterday [19 November]. Otto Henys, official of the Office of the CSSR Government Presidium, described the understandings on the creation of prerequisites for a free movement of goods, services, and production factors, for the establishment of a common market, of free market areas, and a CEMA countries' customs union as being the most important results of the session. The agreement of seven socialist countries, including the CSSR, on using national currencies in clearing accounts in the sphere of direct ties is of exceptional importance, too. The problem of prices will be discussed by the CEMA Committee For Foreign Economic Relations, which will submit concrete proposals and recommendations.

'Progress' of Relations With Greece Cited

AU251800 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 22 Nov 87 p 4

[Editorial: "An Important Event in Albanian-Greek Relations"]

[Text] The Albanian people responded with pleasure to the visit and to our country and the results of the talks with Karolos Papoulias, foreign minister of Greece, and other members of the Greek Government. These talks testified not only to the good relations between our two countries, but also to the dynamic progress of these ties in the interests of our two friendly peoples. The agreement on economic, industrial, technical, and scientific cooperation, and other agreements between the Albanian and Greek Governments such as the supplementary cultural program, the 4-year agreement for cooperation in the field of health, the protocol on banking cooperation, etc., create a broader and more secure basis for the development of cooperation and closer relations between our two peoples and states.

The development of good relations between Albania and Greece is a result of mutual efforts and goodwill on both sides, and a mutual desire and interest for friendship and cooperation. The party and the Albanian people have attached and attach great importance to relations with Greece and the Greek people, because the stability and progress of these relations accord with the interests of the peace and stability of our countries. The present friendly relations flow in the channels of the old historical ties between our ancient peoples, who over a long period of history have always been at each other's side and have been united in the struggles for freedom, and in their aspirations for democracy and progress. Comrade Ramiz Alia has said: "The same historical destiny has brought together and led to friendship between our two indigenous peoples, the oldest in the Balkans. Their common struggles to defend their freedom and independence and their culture and identity against foreign migrations, and their liberation war against the Italian and German fascists have created strong ties of friendship which have weathered all eras and situations." The Albanian people have always wished the Greek people well and have been sincerely glad at all their achievements on the road of independent development and progress. They nourish fraternal feelings and deep respect for the Greek people, just as the Greek people do for the Albanians. Our people expressed these feelings in the warm and friendly welcome they extended to the Greek government delegation.

One factor contributing to the friendship between our peoples is the existence of a Greek minority in Albania. The Greek minority in our country enjoys all the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution, and realizes them in practice, working for the construction of socialism and enjoying a happy life in the same way as, and together with, their Albanian brothers. The people's revolution which liberated the Albanian people 43 years ago also liberated their brothers of the minority once and for all. The correct national policy pursued in connection with the Greek minority in Albania is an integral part of the unshakable Marxist-Leninist line and policy followed by our party in all fields, and indeed is a result of our Marxist-Leninist world view itself, and of our people's revolution which from the beginning swept away all forms of racial and national discrimination. In assessing this correct standpoint toward the Greek minority, Karolos Papoulias, the foreign minister, stressed in his speech at the dinner held in his honor: "We notice with confidence and satisfaction that a particular part is played by the Greek minority in the parallel progress of our peoples and in the development of friendly Albania; this role was recognized by Enver Hoxha, the architect of modern Albania, was no doubt established by the joint struggle of Albanian and Greek partisans against fascism, and, following the example of Thana Ziko, Lefter Talo and a myriad of other warriors, continues in the peaceful efforts being made today for the good of this country. We follow the life and work of the minority with interest and sympathy, and will be happy to see the minority making progress in a friendly and prosperous Albania.

The visit to Albania and the results of the talks of the Greek foreign minister express the friendly feelings of the Greek Government, and its willingness to further develop cooperation and friendly relations between our two countries. The Albanian people and their government appreciate this willingness, considering it a contribution to the progress of our bilateral relations. In this spirit our people also welcomed the recent decision of the Greek Government to revoke the "state of war" as an important step in further promoting cooperation and friendship between our two countries. The agreements signed in Tirana during the visit of the Greek delegation open even broader prospects and new fields for Albanian Greek exchanges and friendship. As the Greek foreign minister said at the press conference he gave to Albanian journalists: "After the good results we have achieved here, my colleagues and I return to Athens with optimism, and with confidence that the way is open for much broader cooperation between our countries, which will lead toward a further expansion of cooperation among the states of the Balkans. Our relations are excellent in all fields."

The development of friendly relations between Albania and Greece is a positive and satisfying reality. It matches the fundamental interests of our two peoples who wish to live in freedom and independence and to march constantly on the road of progress. In his book "Two Friendly Peoples" devoted to the friendly relations between the Albanian and Greek peoples, the unforgettable leader of the party and our people, Enver Hoxha, wrote: "The feelings of the Albanian and Greek peoples correspond on many levels; they each wish each other well, starting from the principle that each is master of his own house and of his own affairs." These fraternal feelings and friendly relations between Albania and Greece also match the interests of peace and security in

the Balkans, showing that goodwill and realistic viewpoints, free from all past prejudice, can find ways and opportunities to solve the acute problems that exist in intra-Balkan relations and to transform our peninsula into a region of true cooperation and understanding. Concrete steps and measures are necessary for this, such as these last friendly developments in Albanian-Greek relations. Viewed in a broader context, the friendly relations between Albania and Greece correspond to the interests of peace, the reduction of tension, and to true European security, because security problems on our continent cannot be viewed separately from the situation in the Balkan peninsula.

Socialist Albania has followed, and follows consistently, a policy of good-neighborliness with Greece, and has constantly taken steps and made specific proposals for the continual improvement of these relations, just as it has done with many other states, convinced that in this way it can contribute to the strengthening of true friendship and cooperation among the peoples of the Balkans, Europe, etc. It will pursue this policy in the future too, because this is the way to work to the good of the cause of freedom and independence in the Balkans, and of the interests of our people and other neighboring peoples of the peninsula.

In welcoming the visit to Albania and the results of the talks of the Greek foreign minister and other members of the Greek Government, we express the trust that what has previously been achieved will be pressed further forward, that new fields of cooperation and common interest will be discovered, and that these friendly and fraternal relations will be further consolidated, creating a model for peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness on the Balkan peninsula.

More on Plaka Visit to Turkey

Received by Ozal

AU250846 Tirana ATA in English
0735 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Text] Tirana, Nov 25 (ATA)—On November 24, Turgut Ozal, premier of the Republic of Turkey, received the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania, headed by Sokrat Plaka, vice minister of foreign affairs. During the talks, premier Turgut Ozal expressed the sentiments of special sympathy for Albania and the Albanian people. He said that the Republic of Turkey maintains very good friendly relations with the PSR of Albania and stressed the need of further expanding the cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the economic and trade fields.

The Turkish premier asked to convey his best greetings to Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Attending this meeting, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, were Nuzhet Kandemir, vice secretary of state for foreign affairs, as well as Gjylani Shehu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Ankara.

Foreign Policy, Independence Discussed

AU251154 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 11 Nov 87 p 47-55

[Refik Kucaj article: "For a Free, Independent, Democratic, and Socialist Albania"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In celebrating the 75th anniversary of the the declaration of independence and in participating in the party's labor and struggle to consolidate and defend this independence, we rejoice at the fact that socialist Albania is the only country in the world today building socialism entirely with its own resources, without accepting credit from anybody, and with no debts to anyone. All the great material and cultural development we enjoy today is the fruit of the labor and sweat of our people, because fulfilling our development plans has relied entirely upon our internal accumulation funds, and the labor and self-sacrifice of our people. This is a challenge to the bourgeois theory and practice that purposely denies the possibility of industrialization and independent economic development to small countries and, in general, to those that are undeveloped. It is also a challenge to the preaching and practice of modern revisionists, who seek to justify their dependence on foreign capital and who claim there can be development outside a socialist community and without its help.

The experience of Albania proves that there can be no real political and economic independence without applying the principle of relying on one's own resources, as well as the fact that there can be no political independence without economic independence. This Marxist-Leninist principle with its profound revolutionary content constitutes a law of socialism of permanent and universal application, which is therefore also enforced in all areas of our social activity, with the maintenance of the freedom, independence, and sovereignty of our socialist homeland as its basic objective.

The AWP has organically linked the application of this principle to the creation and development of a strong and varied economy, a national and socialist culture, and to training for an indomitable form of defense. It has considered the application of this principle as an imperative necessity in successfully confronting the blockade and encirclement by imperialist and revisionist enemies. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania is building socialism entirely by its own strength, exploiting internal material and financial resources, and relying heavily upon the mental and physical energies of the people, led by the party. Our country is building socialism without receiving credit from foreign countries, and permits no

grants of concessions or the creation of joint economic and financial companies with the monopolies of various capitalist countries, whether bourgeois or revisionist.

The AWP has rejected and exposed the claims of bourgeois and revisionist propaganda which, to justify expansionist policies and methods of capitalist exploitation, distort the revolutionary kernel of the principle of relying on one's resources, and consider the application of this principle as "sliding into positions of narrow nationalism," "a desertion of proletarian internationalism," "self-isolation," "autarchic development," and so forth. Concrete facts show that the road followed by the AWP, contrary to the malevolent insinuations of Albania's enemies, is not autarchic, and does not lead to isolation. The rejection of credit, the ban on the investment of foreign capital, and the refusal to grant concessions, which are prescribed in the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, are principled standpoints, adopted consciously and with total conviction, which are not only theoretically well-founded, but are supported in their rectitude and great positive value by very rich experience at a national and international level. At the same time, our party, with its concrete standpoints, has made it utterly clear that applying the principle of relying on one's own resources in socialist construction has never been thought of as national self-enclosure, or as autarchic development without diplomatic, trading, and cultural relations with other countries, etc. It has never denied the values of progressive world thinking, and the scientific and technical achievements of other countries. On the contrary, it has valued the advanced revolutionary experience of all peoples and the results of contemporary science and technology, and has done its utmost to profit from them, placing them in the service of our socialist construction.

Socialist Albania's ever-increasing diplomatic relations and cultural and trade exchanges with many countries on every continent are a testimony to this principled Marxist-Leninist standpoint in understanding, assessing, and applying the principle of relying on one's own resources. The developments in these relations which have taken place recently, and are taking place currently, show continuity in maintaining this stand. If some malicious circles—those very same circles who until yesterday were shouting about Albania pursuing a policy of "self-enclosure from the world," and "self-isolation"—are now trumpeting that, supposedly on account of the impossibility of developing on its own resources, Albania has changed course and is showing signs of "opening up to the world," and "emergence from isolation," the AWP has argued that the insinuations of these circles now are just as much malevolent fictions as they were before.

The entire period of our socialist construction has demonstrated that socialist Albania has never been in favor of a policy of self-enclosure, because ever since the first post-liberation years it has made efforts to affirm itself as a free, independent, and sovereign state, to participate in the UN and other international forums, and to establish links and diplomatic, trading and cultural relations with other states. If these relations are expanding and developing, this is a victory for the foreign policy of the AWP and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The new and normal developments which our country's relations with the world are assuming are also a victory for this consistent policy. There have been and are no "opening up—closing in" fluctuations in the foreign policy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. There have been, and are, changes of policy in those forces who in their attitude toward Albania have used, and continue to use standards of "opening up" or "closing in."

It is in the nature of socialism to expand and strengthen relations of friendship and all-round cooperation among various countries and peoples to their mutual benefit. It is in its nature to profit from the advanced experience of other countries and peoples, and to use everything in the world that is good and every scientific or technological discovery, and it is patriotism to introduce these things to the benefit and progress of the homeland. So we have not held, and do not hold, limiting prejudices. Albanians have never stood aside from the progressive, democratic, and revolutionary currents that exist in the world. But socialist Albania has been and will remain closed to those hostile and reactionary forces who wish to undermine our freedom and independence, to sabotage our socialist construction, and closed also to all their artificial and reactionary ideopolitical, political, cultural, aesthetic, and moral "wares" which aim at the degeneration of our people.

The party and our people understand well what kind of ideology inspires those who talk about the "opening up" or "isolation" of Albania, and what kind of policy they serve. They embark from the ideological and political idea of the bourgeoisie that small countries cannot live and develop without subjecting themselves to one great power or another, without relying on one or other of the superpowers, and which by relations between states understands nothing but military and imperialist treaties and alliances, enslaving credit, and the activities of multinational corporations.

Conscious of the correctness of the road it has chosen, socialist Albania stands firm against the pressures of the superpowers and the "suggestions" of the capitalist, bourgeois and revisionist world for "opening up," which conceal aims to destroy the freedom and independence of our socialist homeland. As a result of this principled and consistent stand of the party and our people, no state in the world, of whatever kind of regime, no people, and no political group, friendly or hostile, can now fail to admit that socialist Albania is entirely free, independent, and sovereign. The party and our people have many friends in the world. The peoples of the world hold Albania in great love and respect, talk of our country with admiration, and they take heart and renew their confidence in their struggle for national and social liberation when they see the achievements of socialism in our country. Above all they value and admire the permanent

ideals of freedom, independence, democracy, and progress that inspire our people, and their confidence, willpower, courage, and determination in the struggle for constant progress, relying on their own resources and not indebted to anybody.

The party and our people have made no concession to our enemies. No situation has ever budged the People's Socialist Republic of Albania from the principles of its foreign policy. Marxist-Leninist principles lie at the foundation of our relations with other states and our views on international events. These are the key to understanding, assessing, and correctly viewing world events and situations that arise, to the struggle against hegemonist plans and imperialist intrigues and aggression, and to supporting revolutionary forces, the proletariat, and the peoples of all lands who are fighting for freedom, independence, and social progress.

Every standpoint in the relations of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania with other countries is inspired and led by lofty national interests and those of other peoples. Led by these interests, it not only maintains no relations with the two imperialist superpowers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, the principal and largest enemies of the peoples, but has opposed and exposed their aims, policies, and plans, and the hegemonistic and aggressive acts which they have undertaken to subject other states and peoples to their interests and their diktat. The history of the relations of socialist Albania with other states is full of examples of a principled Marxist-Leninist stand. For example, the determined opposition of the AWP Central Committee, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at its head, to the "well-meaning" suggestion of the Titoite Yugoslav leadership that the Albanian Army should be united with the Yugoslav Army, and that under certain circumstances Yugoslav divisions would be sent into Albania, was a stand of this kind, decisive for the freedom, independence, and sovereignty of our homeland and people. Another was the stand of the party and our people in denouncing the Warsaw Pact, when it changed its defensive character and became aggressive and repressive, serving the social-imperialist policies of the revisionist Soviet Union. The world knows that at its session on 13 September 1968 the People's Assembly sanctioned the denunciation of the Warsaw Pact by the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the decision to withdraw from it, approving a special law which legally freed socialist Albania from every obligation entailed by this pact. This courageous decision expressed the determination of the party and the Albanian people to maintain their Marxist-Leninist course, and to defend national freedom, independence, and socialism. It also showed that the only way to defend freedom, independence, and socialism is to unswervingly oppose the enslaving and hegemonist policies of Soviet social-imperialism. Such a stand was also taken against American imperialism, and continues to be maintained today against the two imperialist superpowers. [passage omitted]

'Revisionist Reforms' Criticized, Compared

AU251550 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian Nov 87 pp 74-83

[Arben Baklamaja article: "The Socioeconomic Reforms in the Revisionist Countries—a Testimony of the Crisis of Restored Capitalism"]

[Excerpts] A broad process of reformation has been observed for some time now in the revisionist countries. This process encompasses both the base and the superstructure of society and is seeking to bring about considerable changes. These reforms currently represent a complex of thoroughly capitalist measures of a political, economic, and social nature, which have brought about changes throughout the economic mechanism of capitalist relations and throughout the entire system of economic and state management. The general trend of these changes, the ideas defending and supporting them, the concrete measures being adopted, and their political and economic goals vindicate our party's conclusion that the further the revisionist bourgeoisie regresses on the road of political reaction and economic crisis, the further it also removes itself from the forms of socialism, thus returning to the former classical capitalism, while its theories and ideas sink even deeper.

As has been analyzed and explained by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the theoretical thinking of modern revisionism provides absolutely no way out, no other possibility except, in one way or another, a return to the old theses. As a result of the pressure of a socioeconomic situation burdened by crises and of the operation of the economic laws of capitalism, this return to the old forms is not a facile process, and is characterized by vacillations and insecurity, as well as by a number of sharp frictions between the various forces sharing power.

Bourgeois ideologues, who identify revisionism with Marxism, talk about a "crisis of socialism." These ideologues fail to prove in detail and to argue deeply the natural and inevitable cause of the negative socioeconomic manifestations in the revisionist countries, whose roots lie in the restored capitalist system itself. [passage omitted]

The restoration and development of capitalist relations in the revisionist countries is varied and determined by given historical, economic, political, and social circumstances. Yugoslav self-management is presented as the ultimate model of the liberal state monopoly capitalist economy. China is continuing the process of the capitalist reformation of its economy at a rapid pace in order to complete the creation of the classical base and form of capitalist relations and its transformation into a large and modern capitalist economy, with the assistance of foreign capital, with the goal of becoming a genuine superpower as rapidly as is possible. Chinese ideologues say that "China finds itself currently in a transition period between the old and the new economic models, between the type of economy that produces solely according to plan and the economy of

the planned market" ("Beijing Information," No. 49, December 1985). In the Soviet Union they are now talking about "real socialism" which, as a consequence of the current reforms, is emerging as a transitional phase from the predominating state monopoly form into a capitalist economy in which, side by side with the former, the forms of classic capitalism will also play an important role.

The other CEMA countries (with the exception of Hungary) have been prevented from carrying out general liberal reforms because of the Soviet tutelage. But the Soviet Union has now become a major instigator in the acceleration of belated reforms in those countries. The bourgeoisie of these East European revisionist countries see in these reforms a hope to penetrate more deeply in the Western markets, while the Soviet bourgeoisie looks at them as a means of increasing the potential of Soviet capital. The former therefore look suspiciously at the consequences of the new course recommended to them by Gorbachev.

The reforms in those countries are thus being implemented amidst the contradictions of their respective political and economic interests and this explains the differences in the dynamic of the process of the restructuring of their respective economies. Regardless of denominations and nuances, however, in essence, a new and common form of a liberal capitalist state monopoly economy is crystallizing in all the revisionist countries, in which the market will play a greater role, but which will also be managed through adapted institutional rules.

The general theme of these current reforms is the response to the acute problems brought about by the capitalist transformation of the economy and of society as a whole, as well as to the negative phenomena caused by the consistent progress on this road. [passage omitted]

Atanasov Receives SFRY's Tibor Salma
AU251958 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 25 Nov 87

["Bulgaria, Yugoslavia Promote Business Ties"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Nov 25 (BTA)—Today Mr Georgi Atanasov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Tibor Salma, the Yugoslav co-chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation and member of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council.

They considered matters of bilateral concern and paid special attention to the need for the utilization of modern forms of cooperation: of joint ventures, joint entry in third countries' markets. They also discussed some questions concerning the provision of additional banking, financial and other concessions in balancing the commercial exchanges between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. Along with the positive development and activation of business contacts, the sides stressed that all opportunities existing for the expansion and promotion of cooperation are not properly used.

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The identification and the wide-ranging utilization of long-term forms of business interaction will be a major trend in the development of Bulgaro-Yugoslav ties, stressed the participants in the 22nd session of the Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, which was opened here today.

The committee assessed in positive terms bilateral cooperation in the fields of metallurgy, agriculture, the food industry, science and technology, in banking, where a number of untapped opportunities are available.

SFRY's Economic Measures 'Contradictory'
AU261851 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 25 Nov 87 p 5

[Dispatch from *Otechestven Front* Belgrade correspondent:"The Program Is Adopted, But the Doubts Remain"—date not given]

[Text] The government's new anti-inflation measures and the subsequent devaluation of the Yugolav dinar are giving rise to contradictory assessments among the public. To observers of the Yugoslav economic scene, the last session of the SFRY Assembly provided grounds for comparisons with the government measures taken at the beginning of the year. Almost everyone agrees that in both cases Branko Mikulic's team was seeking a brief respite for the exhausted economy. At present, it is burdened with inflation running at 140 percent, rising unemployment, and 19 billion dollars of foreign debts.

The government's latest measures envisage immediate rises of 69 percent in electricity prices, 61 percent in rail fares, 40 percent in the price of gasoline, and 62 percent in the price of coal. Bread, oil, sugar, and milk prices will also rise substantially. At the same time it was announced that within the program framework certain prices and payments will be frozen until the end of June 1988, while others will remain at their October 1987 levels.

How did these events come about, and what can one expect to happen during the coming months? One cannot answer this question, unless one remembers that in the SFRY Assembly the government's program encountered open resistance from the SR of Slovenia and the SR of Croatia. These two most highly developed Yugoslav republics have for a long time been making critical remarks about government policy, charging that it makes excessive use of administrative methods and lacks consistency. They find the proof for these assertions in the fact that at the very beginning of this year the SR of Slovenia proposed a 25-percent devaluation of the dinar, but this was rejected at the time. The official charge was that a one-time devaluation would have had a limited effect on exports and would have increased inflation. At that very period, in an interview for *Otechestven Front*, the well known Professor Dragan Veselinov replied as follows to a question on the proposed devaluation: "For the time being I would not recommend this, even though it is especially necessary to increase our export opportunities at the moment. The application of this method alone may improve the position of the Yugoslav exporters for 3-5 months, but what happens then?"

To the following question, whether this alternative is nonetheless feasible, he gave the laconic reply: "This point will only be reached if we have great difficulties with paying the foreign debts."

The debate in the SFRY Assembly ended with a tense vote, at which the approved consensus procedure was used. In this situation the program was adopted, but all local and foreign observers were left with the impression of excessive haste on the part of the government, which probably should have considered the foreign problems as well as the domestic ones. It is known that Yugoslavia has considerable difficulties at present with servicing its foreign debts, and in December the IMF will make a decision on Yugoslavia's application for them to be rescheduled. It is generally agreed that the effectiveness of the new anti-inflation program depends to a large extent on the outcome of these negotiations.

It is almost certain that the present 24.6 percent devaluation of the dinar will have a positive effect on Yugoslav exports, but will create many difficulties for enterprises that are greatly dependent on imports. For example, in the less well developed republics many collectives in the textile, chemical, and footwear industries will incur losses due to the increased prices of imported raw materials and spare parts. At the same

time the more developed republics, which have export-oriented economies, will gain certain financial advantages from the dinar devaluation, since their products will become more competitive.

The government's measures include a number of positive features, one of which is the desire for rationalization and renewal, accompanied by sharp cuts in the administrative apparatus. However, the reaction of the social strata most affected confirms the fears that difficulties will arise in applying those points in the anti-inflation program that affect personal incomes. This prompted Zvonimir Hrabar, chairman of the Yugoslav trade unions, to state: "We have chosen the lesser of two evils, and let us not deceive ourselves into thinking that the workers will be pleased with this. The new prices are a serious threat to the standard of living of the lowest paid workers."

The leading article in the latest issue of the journal *Komunist*, entitled "Programmed Uncertainty," points out that so far the LCY has not clearly stated its position regarding the content of the government's program. It is assumed that this position will be defined at the plenum of the LCY Central Committee due to be held at the start of December, which will make an in-depth analysis of the political and economic situation in the SFRY. As in other similar publications, this issue also asks a question that is occupying many people: Either the measures taken so far were inadequate, or they were not consistently implemented, or those who implemented them bear the greatest guilt for the weaknesses... This is the reason for the mass media's almost daily reminders that the new anti-inflation program is the last chance for Branko Mikulic's government in its efforts to stabilize the Yugoslav economic system.

Restructuring in Moscow Discussed

AU262045 Sofia POGLED in Bulgarian Issue No 47, 23 Nov 87 p 6

[Georgi Grozdev, Moscow correspondent, report on his interviews with Yuriy Vinogradov, chief of the Propaganda and Agitation department of the Moscow City CPSU Committee; in Moscow, date of interviews given]

[Excerpts] Restructuring in Moscow is an irreversible process. This is the first subject of the political education year which has started in the Soviet capital. This statement summarizes all the plans and hopes, shortcomings, and successes of communists in the Soviet capital. In various regions of the country, restructuring is taking place at different paces, and the degree of the changes differs as well. Here in Moscow, however, this process is more difficult than elsewhere, Yuriy Vinogradov said.

The question of irrevocability is crucial today. The ministries continue to function. They are necessary because of our country's size. However, they are expected drastically to change their methods of work—namely to become leading organs in the development of strategic initiatives. The work of numerous ministries is very unsatisfactory. They are "for" restructuring in words, but not in deeds. [passage omitted]

As a matter of fact, glasnost has already become traditional in the Moscow City CPSU Committee. Statements and reports of the committee plenums are being published. [passage omitted]

According to Yuriy Vinogradov, public opinion has always been accounted for in Moscow, but the great question is how this was done. He added that, in most cases, it was simply ignored. A Moscow opinion poll center is expected to be established by the end of 1987. It is our ambition that it should become one of the best in the world. [passage omitted]

The prestige of journalism is growing, but certain serious shortcomings are allowed to occur at the same time. Subjects are introduced which shock the public, but are not being fully developed. The social problems are raised with urgency, but without the necessary constructive spirit—the struggle against drug addiction and alcoholism, for example, which is far from its triumphant victory. Last but not least: The press is guilty of subjectivism and makes actual mistakes. Since no individuals or organs are exempt from criticism, the newspapers can and must be criticized as well. [passage omitted]

The plenum of the Moscow City CPSU Committee held on 11 November 1987 released Boris Yeltsin from the post of first secretary because of serious shortcomings in the leadership of the city party organization. ". . . as a Communist, I lost face as a political leader," Yeltsin said at the plenum.

How, under the conditions of democracy and glasnost, when the individual acquires an image and his creative energy becomes the basic, constructive element in the struggle for innovation, did a high-ranking leader in whom the Moscow people believed, come to admit that?

The answer is given by the debates at the plenum reported in the Soviet press. The personal charisma of a leader, his energy, initiative, and courage cannot compensate for his erroneous political actions, for discrepancy between words and deeds.

On Friday [not further specified] I telephoned Yuriy Vinogradov. Although being very busy, he was kind enough to spare some time for *Pogled*. Which are the main aspects of his work as chief of department, following the plenum?

He stated as follows: You cannot negate the previously accomplished work of the Moscow City CPSU Committee with one stroke. Continuity of the main trends remains. However, the forms and methods of work are subject to corrections. What does this mean, precisely? The requirements for the new city committee leadership are not to look for the solution of problems at once, but

to deal with unresolved questions by going back to them twice and even three times. Our task is to avoid impatience in our work, because this results in drastic, emotional outbursts in our communications with the cadres.

We are entering the decisive stage of restructuring. Our work is increasing its scope. Social tensions are growing as well, as a result of the impact exerted by objective, social contradictions. It is necessary to adjust to a new system of work and to use more efficient methods and forms. The center of gravity should be transferred to labor collectives and to the district organizations. The 11 November plenum stated that the rejected bureaucratic [kabineten] style of work manifested itself in Comrade Yeltsin's activities, since the apparatus of the Moscow CPSU City Committee was submerged with paper work and had no time to deal with the low echelon party organizations. This, however, is our main task—to be as close as possible to the people.

In addition to these statements, Yuriy Vinogradov asked me to fulfill a personal wish, namely to tell the Bulgarian comrades and brothers, that the apparatus of the Moscow CPSU City Committee is stable, that everyone is at his post, and there are no cadre reshuffles.

I expressed my gratitude for his kindness and wished him successful work.

Reforms in PRC Army Analyzed
AU261827 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 24 Nov 87 p 4

[Ivan Peev article: "China: The Congress, the Reforms, and the Army"]

[Excerpts] In Beijing on 2 November the first plenum was held of the CPC Central Committee elected at the 13th CPC Congress. This concluded the work of the forum of the Chinese Communists. Zhao Ziyang, former chairman of the PRC State Council, was elected general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. [passage omitted]

What will be the effect of the reforms policy in the Chinese People's Liberation Army [CPLA] after the congress? Deng Xiaoping (83 years), in his capacity of chairman of the Military Commission under the CPC Central Committee, remains the most authoritative figure and the "live contact" between the central party organizations and the Army. His reputation as the chief navigator of the reforms is not in doubt. It is indicative that his first deputy in this institution is Zhao Ziyang. This allocation of duties does not correspond to the previous conceptions of the hierarchical interrelationships within the Chinese leadership, but serves to stress Deng Xiaoping's great role in the supervision of China's defense policy. Deng at one time was also a serving general, a participant in the "Great March," but it now seems as if the general secretary is directly involved in the party's [as published] supreme military institution—the Central Military Commission.

Deng Xiaoping's permanent deputy is Yang Shangkun, a post that he occupied prior to the 13th CPC Congress. Evidently, General Yang will provide the direct link between the central party organs and the Ministry of National Defense, and also conduct the party line in military construction. [passage omitted]

During the congress the Army daily *Zefang Jiongbao* [name as published] wrote that the campaign had been concluded for "introducing order" into the party organizations of the CPLA. "The chief result of the campaign is the unanimity achieved in understanding the party's line, course, and policy from the time of the Third Plenum of the CPC Central Committee, the raising of the level and the awareness of the party members...." The "Great Revolution" was also rejected, and unity consolidated both within and outside the Army. Errors in style were corrected, while the glorious traditions of the party in the Army obtained further development. The vigor of the party organizations was increased, and persons "of the three categories," supporters of Ling Biao's and Jiang Qing's counterrevolutionary groupings, were rigorously purged."

Generally speaking, the CPLA has always had a solid representation in the Central Committee, the other party organs, and in parliament, which at times accounted for up to 40 percent of the membership of the relevant collective organ. Now, at the 13th CPC Congress, for the first time a retreat from this practice took place, and the representation of the Army in the higher party organs was substantially reduced. There is nothing surprising in this development. It is in harmony with the orientation of the armed forces toward professionalism and with the elimination of the large number of inappropriate tasks that they had been fulfilling, particularly during the "Cultural Revolution." The old slogan "The party commands the gun" is still topical. During the very days of the congress it became known that the program for demobilizing 1 million officers and men (about one-quarter of the CPLA's manpower) had been fulfilled. As far back as 1978 a series of national conferences on defense were held, in which over 800 experts took part. After discussion it became clear that majority agreed that most of the "ten principles of the people's war," which for decades had been the cornerstone of China's military doctrine, should be abandoned. The "third modernization" meant reducing the numbers of troops, while improving training and modernizing all the armed services. The shortage of modern military technology and weapons will be compensated by "reasonable imports."

The majority of the demobilized servicemen are advanced in years, and it was announced that over 1,000 "homes for veterans" from the Armed Forces have been opened for them. The rest are to be directed into work in the economy, but fixing them up with jobs is no easy task, due to the fact that almost 20 million people are unemployed in the towns.

From now on, comprehensive analyses will be made of the results of the 13th CPC Congress. As regards the CPLA, its modernization will continue in the light of the comprehensive reforms taking place in the country.

Arrest of Turkish Party Leaders Protested

AU251952 Sofia BTA in English 1902 GMT 25 Nov 87

["Declaration of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Nov 25 (BTA)— "For more than a week now, the Turkish authorities have been squaring accounts with Mr Haydar Kutlu, general secretary of the Communist Party of Turkey (TKP), and with Mr Nihat Sargin, chief secretary of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP)," says the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party in a declaration released for publication here. The investigation is conducted at the direct bidding of the security services, and the two are treated in an inadmissible way, by methods endangering their health and life. Although Turkey's own laws forbid it, senior officials in positions of the highest responsibility make unrestrained statements referring to Mr Kutlu and Mr Sargin and resort to all-too-transparent fabrications to the effect that their return has been allegedly prompted by "external powers" purportedly directing the activities of the Turkish Communists. Undoubtedly, the two communist leaders' arrest and treatment in custody is a gross violation of universally acknowledged standards," the declaration reads.

"The Turkish statesmen say they are concerned lest the return of the two leading functionaries of the Turkish workers' movement spoiled the effect of what they call Turkey's continued democratization in the eyes of Western Europe. They are trying to suggest that the two have been allegedly involved in organizing terrorist actions, although they are perfectly well aware that never and nowhere have any facts to this effect been established. Mr Kutlu's and Mr Sargin's statements made before their return to Turkey and the very way in which they returned leaves no room for doubt that their decision was prompted above all by their desire to help the process of democratization in Turkey. But then, maybe certain people in Turkey are afraid precisely of that country's democratization. At the same time, all this is happening in a country which has signed the Helsinki Final Act."

The declaration voices the resolute protest of Bulgarian communists and of the entire Bulgarian people against the unwarranted detention of Mr Haydar Kutlu and Mr Nihat Sargin and their insistence "that an end be put as soon as possible to their brutal treatment and that they be released. We call on the Turkish authorities to abandon these practices surviving from bygone days."

Todorov, Balev Meet Iranian Parliamentarians

AU261951 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] Sofia, Nov 26 (BTA)—National Assembly Chairman Mr Stanko Todorov received the visiting Iranian parliamentary delegation today.

The two sides expressed satisfaction over this first contact between the Parliaments of Bulgaria and Iran and voiced conviction that it will set a good beginning for their cooperation and will reflect on the broadening of the relations in other spheres as well.

Mr Stanko Todorov noted that the friendly relations between Bulgaria and Iran are undergoing a good development and confirmed Bulgaria's readiness to broaden them.

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The delegation of Iran's parliament had talks with a delegation of the Commission on Foreign Policy with the National Assembly, headed by its chairman Mr Milko Balev, who also stressed the presence of the necessary preconditions for broadening the cooperation with Iran on a stable long-term basis. In this respect the importance was stressed of the contacts between the two countries on different levels.

Mr Milko Balev briefed the Iranian MPs on Bulgaria's foreign policy course, directed toward strengthening of peace and cooperation, toward settlement of the conflicts in the different regions of the world through peaceful means.

Greek Economic Official Discusses Cooperation

AU262144 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 25 Nov 87 p 6

[Interview with Yiannis Papandoniou, deputy minister of national economy of Greece, by *Otechestven Front* correspondent Khristo Zhelyazkov: "The Economic Reforms in Eastern Europe Make Cooperation With Bulgaria Easier"—date and place of interview not given]

[Text] The 13th session of the Mixed Bulgarian-Greek Commission for Economic, Technical, and Scientific Cooperation ended in Sofia on 12 November with the signing of a protocol. In this connection Yiannis Papandoniou, first deputy minister of national economy of Greece and co-chairman of the commission, told our newspaper's representative:

[Papandoniou] In the name of the Greek delegation, I wish to voice the desire of the Greek Government to develop economic cooperation with Bulgaria so that it reaches the level of the political relations, which, as you know, are excellent.

[Zhelyazkov] What direct contribution has the session made in this respect? [Papandoniou] I am convinced that the 13th session and the protocol the Bulgarian co-chairman, Trade Minister Khristo Khristov, and I signed open a new chapter in Greek-Bulgarian economic relations. They outline the prospects for cooperation in new, nontraditional fields. Naturally, we will continue to develop the traditional links also, but these have certain limits. [Zhelyazkov] What exactly do you have in mind?

[Papandoniou] Both in Europe and the rest of the world profound changes have occurred in economics and technologies. Greece and Bulgaria, two neighboring friendly countries, must make use of the opportunities presented to them by the new forms of cooperation stemming from the new economy in the world. I am referring to joint enterprises, work-sharing production, exchange of technologies, and joint entry into new markets. In this respect each of our national economies possesses its own great advantages: yours, for example, in capital construction, and ours, in light industry and the food industry.

[Zhelyazkov] What in your opinion are the chances for implementing such a program?

[Papandoniou] In signing the protocol we defined the directions in which our cooperation should develop on the basis of mutual interest. It is now the turn of the enterprises in Greece and Bulgaria to conclude contracts and carry them out.

I consider that the economic reforms taking place in the countries of Eastern Europe make it easier to cooperate with Bulgaria. As far as our own government is concerned, it will give wide publicity to these reforms, in order to attract the attention of the Greek enterprises.

Next year we will organize a symposium in Athens of representatives of Greek and Bulgarian enterprises, which will seek methods for expanding cooperation.

Antonov Case Appeal Hearing Opens

AU261950 Sofia BTA in English 1919 GMT 26 Nov 87

["Appeal Proceedings Against Verdicts at 2nd Trial on Papal Shooting"—BTA headline]

[Text] Rome, Nov 26 (BTA special and permanent correspondents)—The Rome Court of Appeal has started today the hearing of the appeals by the state prosecutor and the accused against the verdicts passed in March 1986 at the second trial on the papal shooting. The proceedings are being held in the Bunker Courtroom of the Foro Italico.

The first judicial instance acquitted the Bulgarian citizens Sergey Antonov, Zhelyo Vasilev and Todor Ayvazov due to insufficient evidence. The three innocent Bulgarians were not satisfied with this verdict and appealed against it, insisting on the elimination of this "formula of doubt," which contradicts the results of the trial and the general rule that an unproved accusation is proved innocence. The prosecutor did not appeal against the Court's decision in respect to the Bulgarians. He protested against what he regarded as the lenient sentences of the accused Turkish citizens.

An appeal court presided by Mr Vincenzo Verone is to examine the appeals. It concludes a second judge as vice president and a jury of six members. The prosecution is represented by Chief Prosecutor Antonio Albano.

At the first session today the legal counsel of the Bulgarian citizens, the lawyers Giuseppe Consolo and Manfredo Rossi, presented letters by the Bulgarians addressed to the president of the Court. The Bulgarians express the hope that Italian justice will undertake the necessary steps for the elimination of all traces of the lies and slanders of the murderer Mehmet Ali Agca. The Court's vice president, Mr Francesco Sabatini, read a court report which summarizes the most important aspects of the investigation, the second trial, the verdicts and the appeals.

Those present in the courtroom were eager to learn whether any of the sides had requested a new trial which, if approved by the Court, would mean the hearing of testimony and a considerable delay in the proceedings. No such request was made, however. The legal counsel of Omer Bagci requested a linguistic expertise on making clear a recorded phrase from the testimony of the witness Abdullah Catli, which could also throw some light on the lies of Mehmet Ali Agca. The Court decided to fulfil this request.

The results of the expertise will be announced tomorrow. Musa Serdar Celebi, who has decided to appear before the Court, is expected to make a declaration.

Dzhurov Speaks at Party Election Meeting

AU252020 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 24 Nov 87 p 2

[Report by Colonel Georgi Atanasov and Captain First Rank Yani Poptomov: "Following a True Course"]

[Excerpts] Businesslike, analytical, critical, and self-critical attitudes, and the ability to see everything that still forms an obstacle to us fulfilling the historic tasks set by the 13th BCP Congress and the July plenum of the BCP Central Committee relating to deep, essentially revolutionary restructuring in thought and deeds. These were the most characteristic features of the regular party conference at which Officer Vulcho Zhelev was the senior political officer. Taking part were Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense; Colonel Gen Mitko Mitkov, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; Lieutenant Gen Trifon Balkanski, first deputy chief of the Social and

National Security Department of the BCP Central Committee; Admiral Ivan Dobrev, deputy minister of national defense; representartives of the local leadership; officers, noncommissioned officers, course students and military employees.

Also present was Vice Admiral Nikolay Klitniy, aide to the representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states. [passage omitted]

Those present listened with great attention to the speech made by General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense.

After noting that an in-depth, critical and self critical dialogue based on party principles was taking place at the conference, a dialogue characterized by a striving to respond to the spirit of the times in which we are living, as well as to the party requirements, stemming from the 13th BCP Congress and the subsequent plenums of the BCP Central Committee (especially the July plenum), concerning restructuring in the style and methods of work in order to attain a qualitatively new standard of training and combat readiness, Comrade Dzhurov spoke about the features of the contemporary international situation.

The minister of national defense dwelt in detail on further improving the style and methods of work of the commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations, and on the role of the commander.

"Giving opportunity for initiative and creative work to the lower-level commander," said Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, "does not limit the responsibility and obligations of the more senior staffs for rendering systematic assistance to their subordinates and monitoring their work. Quite the reverse, the senior staff, in fulfilling their functions, must also display greater creativity. Here I am referring to precisely defining, differentiating, and diversifying the forms; to raising efficiency and preventative action; to aid and control; and to the ability for subordinates to learn lessons in the course of an inspection.

"The democratization of Army life should in no circumstances undermine, but rather consolidate the undivided authority of the party foundation. The communist commander of the new type, in addition to his ideological-political maturity and high professionalism, his personal example and moral purity, must also possess a complex of other personal qualities and features of style that will make him a natural, informal, respected, and beloved leader in the collective. He must coordinate the efforts of his first deputies, rely on the collective wisdom of his staff officers and subordinate commanders, listen to the servicemen's opinions and proposals, work closely with the party secretary, and be active in the party organization. Providing an example of principled, critical and self-critical attitudes, he should settle problems that are raised in an effective way, maintain contact with the Komsomol and other social organs and leadership units, and associate regularly with his subordinate officers, noncommissioned officers, and other ranks. The good commander or chief does not substitute harshness for strictness. The democratization of the style of the commanders at all levels primarily means unleashing and stimulating the creativity, activity and initiative of the subordinates, supporting those of them that have a taste for the new, while being strict toward the laggards and those who are slow in reorganizing themselves." [passage omitted]

"You all understand," said Army General Dobri Dzhurov, "that all the issues I have touched on form the main subject and trends for the work of the party organizations, because the latter must form the vanguard and be the political leaders of the processes of renewal in the fleet. The party organizations are the natural medium for free, creative, and constructive discussion and solution of problems, and for shaping ideas, directions, and criteria. There the Communists must receive support, exchange experience, and be brought to account. In general, the relationships within the party organization should form a model for the interrelations and the atmosphere in the military collectives. In this respect we must conduct a persistent campaign to further develop glasnost, criticism, and self-criticism and to increase party discipline and strictness. And this is to be done not merely in word, formally, for the purposes of rendering account or inspection, but in the course of steadfastedly implementing the everyday tasks." [passage omitted]

Legislative Commission Views Electoral Reform

AU262136 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] The Legislative Commission held a joint session today in the National Assembly with the People's Councils and Local Self-Management Commission. They discussed the bills that will be submitted for consideration at the forthcoming Seventh Session of the Ninth National Assembly.

The people's deputies considered in detail the bill on amendments and additions to the Electoral Law. The changes proposed in this bill will contribute to the further democratization and perfection of the electoral system and to bringing it into conformity with the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the July and November 1987 plenums of the BCP Central Committee.

At their joint session the two commissions discussed the bill for discontinuing the mandates of the okrug, municipal, and rayon people's councils and the mayorships, for creating municipalities in Sofia, and for ratifying the normative decrees issued by the State Council in the period from 19 August to 18 November 1987.

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, took part in the session. In a separate session, the Legislative Commission also discussed today the main indexes of the draft plan for Bulgaria's scientific, technical, and socioeconomic development and the draft budget for 1988.

Politburo Decides on New Agricultural Model
AU261706 Sofia BTA in English 1531 GMT 26 Nov 87

["Resolution of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP on the Development of Agriculture—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Nov 26 (BTA)—The Politburo of the CC of the BCP took the decision for turning to a new superintensive model of development of agriculture in Bulgaria.

The Politburo resolution for a qualitatively new stage in the development of agriculture stresses that after considerable successes the present approach has already exhausted its potential.

The most important features of the new model are:

a new type of organization of the production, where the leading factor will be the rural work-team—a self-managing unit;

harmonious combining of the interests of the work-team and its members and their families;

the relations within the work-team and its relations with the other bodies and self-managing organizations are regulated through economic contracts in compliance with the requirements of commodity-money relations;

conditions are provided for the pursuing of common interests of the work-team and the municipality;

bureaucrats are eliminated and all units above the work-team are restructured in compliance with the principle of self-management;

the present agro-ndustrial complexes will be restructured as economic associations of rural work-teams and other self-managing organizations.

The resolution of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP pays special attention to the question of the organization and functioning of the work-team as a nucleus of the new model. It is pointed out that some work-teams have gained certain experience already, in the sphere of fodder production for instance. The work-teams must develop as producers of goods and managers of socialist property by adopting the necessary functions of management. The work-teams will undertake obligations on the provision of rural products for the population and the national economy, on contract basis in accordance with their capacities and specialization.

The resolution offers reference points as to the construction and functioning of the work-team: in grain-fodder production: from 100 to 250 hectares; in vegetable and vine growing: 10-11 hectares; fruit growing: from 4 to 5 hectares; milch cows: 33-40; sheep breeding: 130-150 sheep. The document sets the goal for doubling of the production on this basis.

Payment in the work-teams will be in compliance with the piecework principle: at all levels, in all sub-branches and activities in agriculture. The aim is to block the way for any opportunity of wage-levelling, reads the resolution of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP.

The work-team has the right to assign for production: land, orchards and vineyards, hot houses, agricultural machines and equipment, rural buildings, to some of their own units or to members of their families. It is pointed out that the piecework groups in rural work-teams should be organized in complete adherence to the volunteer principle and in accordance with the economic interest and should work on a contract basis.

The work-teams' transference to piecework payment must create economic incentives for reducing of management apparatus. In the future the work-teams will decide on their own how many and what kind of management they need, and what be the expenses spent for its activity.

Rural work teams have the right to build economic associations with other work-teams, cooperations, banks, economic and trade organizations. They can establish joint enterprises for a one-year employment and for additional income of the people in the villages. They can also develop technological and market ventures in the home and international market.

Under the new work-team organization the agroindustrial complexes must be restructured as economic associations of work-teams. They will fulfill only those functions of techno-scientific service, investment processes, market policy, efficient use of high-tech, material and technical provision, development of the social sphere, etc., which cannot be solved adequately at the level of the work-team. The presently existing association "National Agroindustrial Union" will be developed in the future as an economic organization and a body of self-management of agricultural producers on a nation-wide level. The Politburo decision points to the need of restructuring in the food industry as well, by creating conditions for interrelation and integration between rural work-teams and enterprises.

The Politburo resolution points out that in the future, in order to secure the balances of the national economy and of export contracts, the state will require the production of certain basic agricultural products which would have

to be delivered to the state. These state assignments must be guaranteed by the state on a durable normative basis with contracts, with a priority in the supply, stimulation and realization.

It is pointed out that price formation must be set in line with the socially necessary expenditure and to secure normal conditions for extended reproduction. Gradually the prices of Bulgarian agricultural products will be brought in line with the prices at the world market, and especially those at the socialist market. In the beginning of 1988 will be introduced the most pressing changes of wholesale prices of agricultural production, including the prices at which products are bought from the producers. The state will regulate the prices of the most important products.

The resolution points out the need of improvement of the mechanism of subsidizing of the production of agricultural production. The main principle in subsidizing will be that subsidy will be given not for covering of insufficient funds but for actually produced products.

The decision of the Politburo of the BCP CC outlines measures for the improvement of the system of insuring and compensating for losses of agricultural produce, for the application of a flexible taxation system which takes into consideration the specific conditions in agriculture, and for better banking control which should be turned into the main instrument for directing economic initiative. Measures are envisaged for creating conditions for redirecting people from the towns to the villages. This should be done through the provision of better wages, accomodation and improved medical and trading services.

The decision of the BCP CC Politburo stresses that the stable development of agriculture should be guaranteed in the future by irrigated agriculture. Another important task to technologically update the agricultural industry.

As far as agricultural science is concerned, the Politburo recommends the breaking of all barriers and limitations within the organizations hampering the setting up of direct contacts between research institutions and producers. According to the decision, the intensification should mainly be achieved through a greater employment of chemical and biological materials.

The document notes the tasks of the party bodies and organizations in respect to the fulfillment of the tasks that have been set. It was said that the party bodies and organizations should provide the political management of the process of the building of a new model of agriculture. It is important to overcome the bureaucratic methods, subjectivism and the interference in the activities of the workers' teams which lead to deformations in the organization of the work.

Chnoupek Praises Soviet-U.S. Arms Treaty

LD252123 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Text] CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has described the results of the talks held by the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers in Geneva yesterday, during which the text of a treaty on the total elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles was agreed, as an historic step of international significance. In an interview given to the Czechoslovak press agency, he said that the treaty, which will be signed during the pending Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Washington, confirms the realism of the program for a nonnuclear world contained in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January last year. He recalled that for the first time in history, dangerous arsenals of weapons will be reduced in their most destructive area—the area of nuclear weapons.

Bohuslav Chnoupek singled out the fact that an agreement on the elimination of two classes of nuclear missiles was reached as an historic success of the dynamic, principled, and flexible foreign policy pursued by the Soviet Union. He stressed that the signing of this treaty must become the beginning of a systematic disarmament process, both in nuclear and conventional weapons.

He declared that Czechoslovakia welcomes the pending conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. treaty, which will also concern weapons systems deployed on Czechoslovak territory as a reply to the U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe.

Bohuslav Chnoupek gave his full support to the Soviet Union's endeavor to reduce military tension, limit strategic offensive weapons, reduce conventional arms, and to prevent the militarization of space.

FRG's Genscher Pays Official Visit

Arrives 25 Nov

LD251852 Hamburg DPA in German 1804 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Text] Prague, (DPA)—Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived for a short visit to Prague on Wednesday a few hours after the special conference of the NATO foreign ministers in Brussels.

He will meet state and party leader Gustav Husak and his counterpart, Bohuslav Chnoupek, for talks on Thursday [26 Nov]. He will also have private talks with the archbishop of Prague, Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek. He leaves Prague on Friday.

Talks With Chnoupek

LD261611 Prague CTK in English 1443 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] Prague Nov 26 (CTK)—Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Hans-Dietrich Genscher of the FRG met here today and said that their talks were taking place in a favourable international situation.

They noted that this situation had arisen as the result of progress in the Soviet-U.S. dialogue and the two powers' agreement to sign a treaty on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles.

Bohuslav Chnoupek described the results of the Soviet-U.S. talks as a breakthrough in their relations and said that the forthcoming signature of the treaty on dismantling two classes of nuclear weapons was of extraordinary international importance. He voiced Czechoslovakia's positive evaluation of the West German Government's stand on the treaty.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said that a new situation, with many positive aspects which should be used to continue the process of disarmament, was arising on the European Continent. The Czechoslovak foreign minister also stressed the importance of cuts in conventional armament, and in this context of the appeal from the June 1986 session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee in Budapest.

Bohuslav Chnoupek expressed concern that NATO military activity was escalating on the territory of Western Europe and the adjacent seas, where manoeuvres involving strong military forces were being held. It is disquieting that this intensive military activity is taking place in regions near Czechoslovakia's borders, he said.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher appreciated the results of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue and the importance of the forthcoming signing of the treaty on the dismantling of intermediate-range missiles. He pointed out the favourable effects this will have on the stabilization of relations in Europe and on the international scale. The West German vice-chancellor and foreign minister voiced the conviction that a favourable climate after the summit in Washington should be reflected in other disarmament talks.

The ministers discussed preparations for an official visit of FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl to Czechoslovakia which is to take place at the beginning of next year.

In a review of bilateral relations Bohuslav Chnoupek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher noted that positives [as received] prevailed over problems. They favoured intensified cooperation in the political, economic, ecological, cultural and other spheres.

Bohuslav Chnoupek expressed concern at the activity of revanchists and the participation of West German official representatives in their meetings, a factor unquestionably causing disharmony in the creation of a good atmosphere.

Relations Discussed

LD261717 Hamburg DPA in German 1436 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Prague (DPA)—Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher reached almost full agreement with his CSSR counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek on the improvement in international relations having a positive influence on bilateral relations. Earlier, Genscher had met the well-known Czechoslovak regime critic Jiri Hajek (75) for a 1-hour private talk. It was reported afterwards that they discussed over breakfast the "effect of Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms on the CSSR".

Chnoupek, in his talk with Genscher, announced that the CSSR would soon declare its agreement to checks of Soviet military installations on its territory by U.S. inspectors within the framework of the treaty for the removal of the medium-range missiles. Circles close to Genscher said that this was done to emphasize the importance of the consultations between Bonn and Prague.

Concerning the future development of the CSCE, Genscher emphasized to his counterpart that "time is running out." The CSCE is holding a review conference in Vienna, which has been prolonged several times. Bonn and Prague have suggested a CSCE forum on economic questions.

The two foreign ministers largely agreed on important bilateral questions, a spokesman said. "Humanitarian questions" were also solved. Chnoupek agreed that jamming of Czech and Slovak broadcasts would be "avoided." There was also "great progress" in the important question of establishing a cultural institute in Prague. [passage omitted]

Talks With Husak, Strougal

LD262014 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] President Gustav Husak today received Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, who is on a working visit to the CSSR.

In the course of their friendly conversation in Prague Castle, the two statesmen focused attention on the development of bilateral relations and on certain international issues. They noted with satisfaction that the development of mutual contacts has an upward nature which is in keeping with the spirit of the treaty on mutual relations between the CSSR and the FRG. They expressed the readiness to continue this path because the multilateral nature of the contacts and more intensive cooperation assist in the deepening of mutual understanding and in the strengthening of good-neighborly relations.

When discussing foreign policy issues they welcomed the completion of the preparation for signing of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of two classes of nuclear weapons, and stressed that this event will be of historical significance for disarmament. They expressed a hope that it will mark the beginning of the process of the elimination of nuclear and other weapons, and that it will be reflected positively in all disarmament forums.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher was also received today by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. In wide-ranging and open talks they discussed a wide range of matters connected with mutual relations, and exchanged views on the international situation. In addition to a positive assessment of relations and intentions for economic cooperation, which is traditionally commended by both sides, they also discussed opportunities for developing relations in the political, cultural, educational and scientific spheres. Both statesmen agreed that we could use the improved international conditions to promote and strengthen the principles of good-neighborliness on the basis of full respect of one state for the other.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher briefed the federal premier on the Bonn Government's support for the forthcoming Washington talks between the USSR and the United States.

Lubomir Strougal emphasized the historic importance of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on eliminating medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles, which has been made ready for signing during the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Washington this December. In this context he stressed that the Czechoslovak Government, motivated by the wish to contribute to initiating the process of nuclear disarmament after the treaty has taken effect, has expressed its readiness to take all the necessary measures to ensure that the provisions of the treaty, including those relating to inspection of the appropriate Soviet military installations on Czechoslovak territory, are fully implemented.

Talks With Cardinal Tomasek

LD262052 Hamburg DPA in German 1826 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Prague (DPA)—Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today said he is "impressed and encouraged" by the possibilities for social "restructuring" in the CSSR on the pattern of the reforms of Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Genscher was speaking after a private meeting in Prague with CSSR Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal. Genscher arrived yesterday evening and is expected in Paris tomorrow, where he will meet his French counterpart, Jean-Bernard Raimond. In

addition to talks with Strougal, Genscher also had separate talks with Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and state and party leader Gustav Husak. [passage omitted]

Genscher ended the day with a strictly private talk with the archbishop of Prague, 88-year-old Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek. Church-state relations in the CSSR are very tense. The cardinal explained his problems to Genscher, which consist mainly of the fact that 10 dioceses are vacant and that there is a chronic shortage of priests. Tomasek said that there are over 1,000 priests too few in Bohemia and Moravia alone.

According to Tomasek, there is a "great religious renewal among young people," even though they must pay for this through disadvantages at work and in school. Tomasek asked Genscher for increased cooperation with German bishops. From international developments the cardinal is hoping for "not everything at once, but small steps of improvement." Genscher assured Tomasek that he has also pressed for this in his talks with the state and party leaders.

Genscher told Husak that the disarmament that has started must not end with the medium-range missile agreement. "The momentum of 9 December must serve further disarmament measures." [passage omitted]

Gives Dinner Toast

LD261411 Hamburg DPA in German 1340 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] Prague (DPA)—Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher underscored international disarmament issues in a dinner toast today. At a dinner given by his counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek, Genscher said his present visit to Prague for consultations is taking place at a time when "comprehensive and lasting advances and improvements in East-West relations have become possible." The impulses arising from the missile accord should be used for other spheres. Genscher described an early agreement on a worldwide ban on chemical weapons as particularly urgent.

"Progress in nuclear disarmament makes it even more important to gradually achieve a state of conventional stability at a low level throughout Europe." The aim is "not to blur ideological differences, which will continue". The FRG and the CSSR, situated in the middle of Europe and belonging to different social orders and alliances, "have a special responsibility for a peaceful future for Europe."

Holds News Conference

LD262347 Prague CTK in English 2156 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] Prague Nov 26 (CTK)—"My working visit to Czechoslovakia, and the prospects we formulated during it, express the readiness of the governments of our two countries to help further improve East-West relations", West German Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told journalists here today.

He appreciated that the visit was taking place "in a very favourable period of international development characterized by resolute steps towards disarmament".

The minister expressed West Germany's satisfaction over the Soviet-U.S. agreement to liquidate medium- and shorter-range missiles and described it as a victory of reason and the beginning of a new period in international relations.

On Wednesday, he said, "I told Secretary of State (George) Shultz in Brussels that the FRG was interested in ratifaction of the treaty by the U.S., because it considered it useful. No critic may refer to the FRG, we want the treaty". The minister stressed West Germany's interest in the early conclusion of an agreement on general and complete liquidation of chemical weapons and announced that West Germany would continue to exert all-out effort at the talks in Geneva for the elimination of these weapons.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that West Germany and Czechoslovakia are situated on the boundary between two military groupings and consequently have great responsibility for the process of international detente. He appreciated the fact that their dialogue along the lines of the process of the European Security and Cooperation Conference did not cease in the past period of cooling of international relations, and prerequisites could therefore be quickly created for their improvement. He called for balance in conventional armament and for new impulses at the Vienna follow-up meeting so that it could be successfully concluded and all participating countries could consistently honour all agreed conclusions.

Answering the journalists' questions, Hans-Dietrich Genscher said broad possibilities existed for the development of West German-Czechoslovak relations in all spheres, and stressed that the restructuring in Czechoslovakia helps create the necessary prerequisites.

The West German foreign minister described the planned visit of Chancellor Helmut Kohl to Czechoslovakia as an important step towards the promotion of relations and the improvement of their quality. Possibilities to develop cooperation are particularly in the sphere of economy, living environment, culture and youth exchanges, he said.

"Better than the arms race is inspections race", the minister replied to a question concerning the verification of the treaty on medium-range missiles. He appreciated that Czechoslovakia, just as the FRG, is ready for these inspections.

"We must not be mere spectators in the process of disarmament, but its active participants especially when we sit at the negotiating table," Hans-Dietrich Genscher concluded.

Notes USSR-U.S. Accord

LD271132 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2230 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] The talks held today between FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and the Czechoslovak representatives are assessed by both sides as very important ones and as an important impetus for developing mutual relations.

As the two sides noted, the positive results of the Geneva talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and his U.S. counterpart George Shultz, have reflected very favorably in their course. The improvement of the political climate between the two superpowers also reflects positively in the relations between Czechoslovakia and the Federal Republic of Germany. The proximity of views of the two parties on the principal current issue of disarmament has demonstrated itself with a special clarity during today's press conference by the FRG foreign minister in Prague. Although the FRG upholds different standpoints than Czechoslovakia on certain issues, Minister Genscher expressed in Prague today the consent of his government over the so called double zero option for nuclear missiles and backed the idea of disarmament in the sphere of chemical weapons. He informed newsmen that on the chemical weapons issue, the Bonn Government will carry out the consultations on chemical armaments with Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic.

Answering a question by Prague Radio on the action of the Bonn Government in the case that the U.S. Senate does not ratify the Soviet-U.S. treaty on scrapping two classes of nuclear weapons, Minister Genscher said today:

[Genscher in German with superimposed Czech translation] In keeping with our political and democratic system, the members of Parliament can make a free choice. Therefore, it should not be surprising that the possibilities of ratification in the U.S. Senate are being discussed. Of course, this is not a matter we are following indifferently. On the contrary, we have an elementary and vital interest in its outcome. This is why I assured the U.S. secretary of state yesterday, that we, the Federal Republic of Germany, are interested in the U.S. ratifying this treaty. At issue is the treaty, which is in our interest and which is beneficial, not detrimental, for us. I told the U.S. secretary of state: No critic of this treaty can rely on the Federal Republic of Germany. We want this treaty. The achievement of zero option has always been our objective, stressed Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the press conference in Prague today. He went on to note that the Federal Republic of Germany does not want to be a mere spectator during the disarmament talks between the Soviet Union and the United States. It wants to take its own, efficient steps to support them. However, Minister Genscher avoided a more specific answer of what kind of steps the Federal Republic of Germany wants to take in order to support these talks. On the other hand, he voiced his government's interest in holding an economic forum within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which should contribute to the improvement of the climate in Europe, and he emphasized that this forum should be held regardless of procedural issues.

'Disarmament' of Enemy 'Images'

LD262116 Hamburg DPA in German 1903 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] Prague (DPA)—In Prague today Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher called for a "disarmament of images of the enemy". At an international press conference at the end of his short visit to the CSSR, Genscher said that the military disarmament that has begun must also lead to a disarmament of the concept of the enemy.

Genscher said this by way of explanation of the significance that Bonn attaches to setting up a German cultural institute in the CSSR. He confirmed that there are problems in arranging an economic forum of the CSCE. At the CSCE review conference in Vienna both Prague and Bonn had called for such a forum. Genscher said: "Both countries expressed the desire, now we must argue about where to hold it."

Seen Off by Chnoupek

LD270818 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0800 GMT 27 Nov 87

[Text] Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice-chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, left this morning after completing his working visit to Csechoslovakia, which he carried out at the invitation of Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his wife were seen off at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Bohuslav Chnoupek and his wife.

Spokesman Views Visit

LD270919 Prague CTK in English 0823 GMT 27 Nov 87

[Text] Prague Nov 27 (CTK)—FRG vice-chancellor and foreign minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher ended today his working visit to Czechslovakia and left the country.

In an interview with CTK, Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry spokesman Dusan Rovensky stressed that talks held during the visit showed identity or closeness of views on

a number of international issues, including the Soviet-American dialogue and the prepared conclusion of a treaty on the liquidation of medium- and operational tactical missiles as well as the possibilities of further disarmament talks.

The talks confirmed that there exist possibilities of further expansion of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the FRG mainly in the sphere of economy, science and technology. Czechoslovakia expects that a visit by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl to Czechoslovakia scheduled for next January will positively influence the development of this cooperation.

There were also questions on which the two sides took different views during the talks. This is natural as Czechoslovakia and the FRG are states with different social systems. However, the talks contributed to the development of mutual cooperation between the two states and the improvement of the international atmosphere, Dusan Rovensky further said.

He added that the working visit of the FRG representative was part of a dialogue Czechoslovakia leads with countries with different social systems. Its significance is multiplied by the fact that the FRG is Czechoslovakia's neighbour and the country's main trade partner among the non-socialist countries, the spokesman said.

Leaders' Public Appearances 18-25 November

AU271122 [Editorial Report] Prague *Rude Pravo* in Czech and Bratislava *Pravda* in Slovak from 19 to 26 November report the following public appearances by CSSR leaders (source, date, and page number of each report is given in parentheses):

Vratislav Vajnar, CSSR minister of interior, attended the opening of an exhibition on 70 years of Soviet security forces in the Museum of the National Security Corps in Prague on 18 November. (*Pravda* 19 Nov p 2)

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, received Lavanya Prasad, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of India to the CSSR, in Prague on 20 November, to discuss the development of Czechoslovak-Indian parliamentary ties. (*Rude Pravo* 21 Nov p 1) The same day in Prague, Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended an exhibition of the models and drawings of major building projects designed by Czechoslovak architects in the last 5 years. (*Rude Pravo* 21 Nov p 2)

Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council; Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman, candidate members of the Presidium and secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee attended a guest performance of Chingiz Aytmatov's "And a Day Lasts More Than a Century" by the Moscow Vakhtangov Theater in the National Theater in Prague on 23 November. (*Rude Pravo* 24 Nov p 1)

Ignac Janak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, attended a meeting of the builders of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydroelectric power project on the state of construction and preparations for the winter period in Gabcikovo on 23 November. (*Rude Pravo* 24 Nov p 2)

Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak SR, received Ivo Kovac, vice president of the Executive Council of the SR of Croatia, and Ivica Trnokop, president of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the SR of Croatia, in Bratislava on 25 November. (*Pravda* 26 Nov p 2)

Honecker Praises Soviet-U.S. Arms Accord

LD251720 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1636 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Text] Berlin, 25 Nov (ADN)—The agreement in principle between the USSR and the United States on an accord for the global dismantling of medium-range missiles of both countries is an encouragement to all who sincerely want peace and fruitful international cooperation and who are working for this. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, made this statement to ADN on the result of the recent meeting of the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers in Geneva. The people of the GDR welcome this result, because in the truest sense of the word it serves their vital interests and also those of the other peoples of Europe and the whole world.

The GDR's clear, positive position on such an accord can be expressed in three points: Firstly, the GDR has contributed to the present agreement and thus to the accord; secondly, it will do everything in its power also to make a tangible contribution to its realization—for example, on the question of verification on GDR territory; and thirdly, it sees the accord as a breakthrough to far-reaching disarmament measures. In this spirit, the socialist German state will continue to collaborate closely with all forces of reason. It is good for everyone for the diabolical things to disappear.

U.S.-USSR INF Treaty Viewed as 'Historic'

LD260827 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Guenther Leuschner commentary]

[Text] It's been done. At the end of a long path, the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed. When the treaty on medium-range missiles is signed in 2 weeks at the summit in Washington and when then the Supreme Soviet and—it is hoped without delay—the U.S. Congress ratifies it, all nuclear weapons with a range between 500 and 5,500 kilometers will be destroyed, scrapped, within 3 years.

After that, a whole category of such weapons of mass destruction will no longer exist. They will no longer threaten mankind. In rare unanimity, the talk, East and West, since last night has been of a historic event, and rightly so. Following a development over centuries of increased armaments, there now begins the future, the history of disarmament. To date, this has never existed, real disarmament, and not just any disarmament but that of only the most modern and recently deployed weapons. A new start is being made and that is worthy of such a grand expression.

I see a second reason for talking of a historic moment. You will recall that when the Soviet Union around 2 years ago submitted its program for a nuclear weapon-free world by the year 2000, it seemed to many people to be a beautiful dream but no more than a dream. Now a part, the first, of the Utopia is becoming reality. This means that it is possible. The proof is there that the apparently impossible can be managed. The basic pattern—as one newsppaer wrote today—the dress rehearsal for further steps—as I read elsewhere—are there. A political and psychological barrier has been cleared out of the way. This, too, seems to me to justify the description of historic.

It is said that success has many authors. This is also true in this case. The immediate authors are, of course, the two negotiating partners. One can perhaps only wonder what difficult processes to realize this treaty had to take place in Washington between Reagan's first government years, with their blind anti-communism, and the Reykjavik summit, where the same President, with Comrade Gorbachev, set the political course for the first fruits of the new approach. The Soviet Union's flexibility and readiness for compromise are known, precisely because it is giving up more of these weapon types than the other side. Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, at his press conference yesterday, named further coauthors: the GDR, the CSSR, their support, and on the Western side, the U.S. allies on whose territory such weapons are stored, including the Federal Republic. As far as we, the GDR, are concerned, this support was natural. Furthermore, through our policy of Now Most of All, the policy of dialogue, we worked patiently and persistently for what has been achieved, even at a time when there seemed to be no movement between East and West. For this reason, 24 November is for us the most marvelous confirmation of our foreign policy. That we, like the other socialist countries, see here only a beginning, that we would like to move from zero option to zero option and are already steering toward the next goals is self-evident.

Anyone who speaks of the authors of this victory of reason must not forget the millions of people throughout the world who, in difficult times, did not give way to pessimism, who backed reason: the peace movement in the broadest sense of the word, including the 300 U.S. Catholic bishops who only last week in Washington called for more courage on disarmament. Their contribution cannot easily be measured, but it exists and has its weight on the political scales.

There is now no longer any doubt about the success of the forthcoming summit. It will begin a new phase in the relations between the two superpowers. Its concrete content will be the main subject of the negotiations. FRG Foreign Minister Genscher said in an interview recently that in disarmament one could not allow oneself the luxury of breathing space. This is how it must be in Washington—no breathing space must be allowed. A reduction in strategic weapons, long-term observance of

the ABM Treaty, a ban on chemical weapons, a start to negotiations on conventional disarmament—these could be the next sections of the way. And they must be, because, whatever the pleasure about these achievements, one cannot forget that 24 November, for some, was not a day of joy. Every bit of breathing space would be for them, these people with influence, a shimmer of hope to put an abrupt end to this beginning. As Erich Honecker recently recalled, least of all in disarmament is there anything automatic. Nothing happens of itself. So we will be glad and then work on as before.

SED Official Views Disarmament

DW271157 Frankfurt Hessischer Rundfunk Network in German 1820 GMT 26 Nov

["Excerpts" from interview with SED Politburo member Werner Felfe by correspondent Baumgarten in Frankfurt in the "Aktuelle Berichte" program—recorded]

[Text] [Baumgarten] The Americans and the Soviets have agreed on the dismantling of medium-range missiles in Europe, something both sides were hoping to achieve for a long time. How do you assess the compromise that was achieved surprisingly quickly?

[Felfe] It is not so surprising because this problem had been negotiated for a long time. We all welcome it very much because it is a historical step. For the first time in history we have succeeded in eliminating a whole category of weapons, and a kind of weapon that had played a major role, especially here in central Europe. We as the GDR have always worked on the achievement of that aim. The FRG also had a hand in these agreements, something that we also welcome very much. It shows that new possibilities are opening up to reduce the weapons even more and to achieve the same security for the people on a lower level, to achieve equality, better conditions, and a better situation.

[Baumgarten] Intra-German relations depend on the so-called general political weather situation. How did that change after Honecker's visit to the FRG? How would you assess the current state of intra-German relations?

[Felfe] I believe that both German states succeeded through their negotiations, the visit of the general secretary, the recognition of realities of both German states that have been created, to contribute positively to the general political weather situation and to work in their systems on further positive developments.

[Baumgarten] Many people in the FRG seem to be reading more into Honecker's recent FRG visit and its implications than is realistic. Many people discussed the reunification issue, even though Erich Honecker quite clearly stated in Saarland: Peaceful coexistence between the FRG and the GDR exists if the border between the two German states will have the character of the GDR-Poland border. Please explain that position.

[Felfe] Of course that has been interpreted differently in the FRG. Our border between the GDR and Poland is a border recognized by international law. Both sides treat it as such. As far as I know, the border between the GDR and the FRG is defined for the most part. However, part of the Elbe border has not been defined yet. I think our general secretary wanted to say: If relations between the two German states continue to improve, if the given facts and the realities are recognized, then there are ways of creating even closer relations in that field, too. That does not mean that there is no border. The border will remain now and in the future. It is important that one accepts it, and that all further questions are settled on that basis. Regarding Germany's reunification, our general secretary said that dreaming is allowed by the fireside, but not in politics. I appreciate what FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl also said later on, namely that fire and water cannot be united—something our general secretary had said before.

Felfe Ends 5-Day Visit to FRG

LD262110 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1429 GMT 26 Nov

[Text] Frankfurt/Main, 26 Nov (ADN)—At the end of his 5-day visit to the FRG, Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today met and talked with Josef Ertl, president of the German Agricultural Society (DLG). The two sides expressed their great satisfaction about the forthcoming signing of a Soviet-U.S. medium-range missile agreement. Both German states had contributed to this development. It is now important, they noted, to steadfastly continue the disarmament process.

Werner Felfe outlined the decisions of the 13th GDR farming congress and the continued increase in performance in GDR agriculture. Josef Ertl underlined his satisfaction with the improved relations in the sphere of agricultural science and agricultural practice.

Werner Felfe and Josef Ertl supported the expansion of trade relations between the FRG and GDR to mutual advantage. They expressed their satisfaction about the progress in the exchange of trainees.

The meeting was attended by Fritz Dallmann, chairman of the National Executive of the Peasants' Mutual Aid Association, Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GER's permanent mission in the FRG, and Professor Doctor Willi Breunig, president of the GDR Agricultural Sciences Society. Prof Breunig invited Dr Ertl to visit the GDR. The invitation was accepted.

The meeting was followed by a joint tour of the "Agritechnica" agricultural equipment exhibition. Guided by Josef Ertl, they visited stands belonging to FRG agricultural machinery firms and the GDR Fortschritt combine, which is among over 400 foreign exhibitors.

At the end of his visit to the FRG, Werner Felfe said his visit had served the shaping of the joint communique and agreements adopted during Erich Honecker's visit. His numerous political talks in Bavaria, Bonn and Frankfurt with leading representatives of the government, parties and agricultural organizations had centered on questions concerning disarmament and detente, as well as an improvement of bilateral relations.

Ignaz Kiechle, federal minister for food, agriculture and forestry, at whose invitation Werner Felfe was in the FRG, said in a press release that the talks had been extremely fruitful. General Secretary Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG had given existing relations fresh impetus.

Werner Felfe and the public figures accompanying him were seen off at Frankfurt/Main airport by Georg Gallus, secretary of state in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry.

Fischer Concludes Visit to Sweden

Received by Prime Minister

LD261436 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1132 GMT 26 Nov

[Text] Stockholm, 26 Nov (ADN)—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer was received by Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson this morning at the end of his official visit to Sweden. The GDR politician conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, which were cordially reciprocated.

During the friendly talk, Oskar Fischer described his visit as successful in every way. This applies both to the bilateral sphere, which is characterized by a gratifying continuity and steady upturn, and to the discussion of international issues.

Ingvar Carlsson described the dialogue between the GDR and Sweden as useful and an example of how smaller states can also positively influence detente and disarmament.

Talks With Carlsson

LD261754 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1335 GMT 26 Nov

[Excerpts] Stockholm, 26 Nov (ADN)—On the last day of his official visit to Sweden, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee, was received by Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson in Stockholm. [passage omitted]

Their discussion of international issues centered on how the two states can help to stimulate and place on a permanent basis processes which, like the Soviet-U.S. consensus on medium-range missiles, will lead to further important steps in all spheres of disarmament and the reduction of confrontation in international relations.

Prime Minister Carlsson stressed the usefulness of the dialogue between the GDR and Sweden, which is characterized by a concrete and businesslike attitude and mutual understanding for their respective partners. [passage omitted]

The meeting was attended by GDR Ambassador to Sweden Manfred Schmidt and Swedish Ambassador to the GDR, Henrik Liljegren.

PCP's Cunhal Concludes Visit

LD250939 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0617 GMT 25 Nov

[Text] Berlin, 25 Nov ADN—Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, concluded his official visit to the GDR on Wednesday and continued his journey to Prague.

Alvaro Cunhal and Albano Nunes, member of the Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department of the PCP Central Committee, who is accompanying the PCP general secretary, were cordially bidden farewell in Berlin by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary; Guenter Sieber, member of the Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department; and by other personages.

Production of 'Hostile' Material Investigated

7 Detained, Equipment Confiscated

LD261556 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1501 GMT 26 Nov

[Text] Berlin, 26 Nov ADN—According to an announcement by the Berlin Public Prosecutor's Office, seven people were caught red-handed in the act of producing material hostile to the state in the cellar of a building next to the Zion Church on Wednesday. They were detained so that circumstances of the case could be examined. Investigative proceedings were instituted and two people are in investigative custody. The printing and photocopying equipment for production of materials with a content hostile to the state was confiscated. According to the statement, all the evidence shows that the arrested persons acted behind the back of the competent church authorities.

Police Halt Protest Vigil

LD261110 Hamburg DPA in German 2240 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Excerpt] [no dateline as received]—An attempt to hold a vigil outside the Church of Zion to protest the searching of the Environment Library and the arrests was immediately stopped late this evening, according to informed circles. Ten people who stood with lighted candles in front of the church door were carried away in a police truck.

Meanwhile, it is reported that of those detained last night in the Environment Library, two more have been released this evening. [passage omitted]

Peace Group Members Protest

LD261106 Hamburg DPA in German 2111 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—Following the night-time search of the Environmental Library at the evangelical Church of Zion in East Berlin and the detention of five people, the security authorities have now moved against other members of independent peace and environmental groups. It was warned this evening that several people from this circle have been "collected" by the police "for the matter to be clarified". According to informed circles, in at least two other cases members of such groups were not able to leave their apartments because security officers were posted outside the buildings. In Bonn, the Greens and the CDU/CSU have protested the steps taken by the GDR.

In the Church of Zion, within the neighborhood of which a large group of uniformed police and plain clothes security officers stood ready, about 150 members of and sympathizers with alternative groups gathered this evening. A statement from several environmental and peace circles, which was read there, described the events of the night in the Environmental Library as a "flagrant breach of the law" and called for the immediate release of those arrested and an "end to all repression against the politically committed".

Members of the Church of Zion also reported that there have been detentions in Rostock and Dresden, too. In Dresden there was said to have been surveillance for some time. According to speculation, this involved, in particular, the distributors of the *Environmental Notes* periodical published by the Environment Library. In addition, the critical song-writer Stefan Krawczyk and theater director Freya Klier, who are banned by the state from public appearances, have received summons to appear on Friday at the State Prosecutor General's Office, it was said.

Last night, during the 2 and 1/2 hour search of the Environment Library, which is contained within the apartment of the pastor of the Church of Zion, Hans Simon, five members of a peace and environment group were arrested, of whom one 14-year-old boy was released at around noon today. The other four persons had apparently not been released by this evening. In the case of one of them, Wolfgang Rueddenklau, a second house search was made this afternoon, it was reported this evening. Informed circles in West Berlin reported a further arrest late this afternoon. It is said to have been a member of an East Berlin Friedrichsfelde peace group.

Duplicating machines, stencils and information material were reportedly seized in the Environment Library. The East Berlin Generalsuperintendent Guenter Krusche said in the Church of Zion this evening that the information given by the state was that only material connected with the duplicated information sheet "GRENZFALL", which dealt with such topics as peace questions, environmental problems, and human rights, had been confiscated. The search was justified on the basis of paragraph 218 of the GDR Criminal Code, which deals with "association for the pursuit of illegal aims". However, Environment Library sources reported that copies of the *Environmental Notes* had also been seized. The journal has been issued monthly for the past year.

The statement read in the Church of Zion said that the action was "an attack on all groups belonging to the independent peace movement, on ecology and human rights groups". In the GDR the representatives of the "hard course were preparing an attack on the peace movement on the old pattern". The action was the "climax of increasing political pressure on the politically committed" following the visit by Erich Honecker to the Federal Republic.

Peace Group Homes Searched

LD261352 Hamburg DPA in German 1132 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—In connection with the events at the Environment Library at the evangelical Church of Zion in East Berlin, informed sources report that at least four people from independent groups have had their homes searched. This includes the painter Baerbel Bohley, whose home was searched just before noon today.

Arrested Demonstrators Released

LD261830 Hamburg DPA in German 1513 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—The 15 members of independent groups who were arrested Wednesday evening during a "vigil" in front of the Church of Zion in East Berlin were released at noon today. One of those concerned reported at his arrival in front of the church that 17 people had been taken to the police station in Keibel Street. The youth pastor, Wolfram Huelsemann, and his wife had been released shortly. Some of the people were told they would be fined. A woman, who was temporarily arrested on Wednesday, was also released from police custody, informed circles said. The exact number of people still under temporary arrest was not known at noon today

10th Writers' Congress Opens in Berlin

Honecker Greets 'Fellow Fighters'

AU251300 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Nov 87 p 1

[Message from the SED Central Committee, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the 10th GDR Writers' Congress: "Greetings and Thanks to the GDR Writers; Active Fellow Fighters of the Workers Class; SED Central Committee to the 10th Congress Opening Today"]

[Text] Esteemed delegates and guests, dear friends and comrades: The SED Central Committee conveys best wishes for the successful course of the 10th GDR Writers' Congress.

The 10th Congress is an event of social importance that we deem a fitting occasion to greet all the masters of words in our country, the poets and novelists, librettists and playwrights, translators and literary critics, and all those who with new texts and their works enrich the life of our country, as well as the intellectual world of the individual, and who stimulate and invigorate the intellectual and cultural climate.

Our party has always proceeded from the premise that socialist society needs, demands, and promotes militant, encouraging, stirring, stimulating, and interesting works of literature, which also praise beauty and provide pleasure and relaxation.

Socialist literature and literature in socialism are indispensible for cultivating human thought and feelings, for orienting them toward the ideas and values of socialism, and above all, for the encouragement to use all one's strength for the great ideal of humanity, of global peace supported by the peaceful togetherness of the peoples.

GDR's writers have done much for this. The new books, texts, and works that have found their way to readers, listeners, and audiences bear witness to dedicated and strenuous work. Included in these, are a multitude of literary works, fully in the spirit of the 11th SED Congress, which convey valuable stimuli for the comprehensive intellectual understanding of the nature of our socialist society, its deeply humanistic character, its historical coming into being, and its future development, and which lend impetus to public debate.

The GDR writers and their social organization, the GDR Writers' Association, are reliable partners and active comrades-in-arms of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party. Their passionate and responsible activities for peace, anti-imperialist solidarity, and international understanding are of inestimable worth. This is valuable aid and support in the political struggles of our times, upon which we will continue to build.

It is becoming more and more globally recognized that socialism is a society, whose inner forces are directed toward the maintenance of peace and the good of mankind. Its role as an active fighter for peace is gaining more significance today than ever before. The peoples are faced with tasks whose dimensions and importance demand joint action. Never before were the necessity and possibility for cooperation between all peace-loving forces greater than now. The GDR's literature is working in this spirit and is asserting its voice in the chorus of the world's progressive literature.

We take this highlight in the life of the Writers' Association as a welcome opportunity to thank all members and candidate members of the association very warmly for their literary achievements and their successful cultural and political work.

We wish your congress constructive work and the fulfillment of the set goals, and you and all your colleagues, whom you are representing as delegates, good health and creative vigor, and further literary successes for the benefit of the development of socialist literature in the GDR and for the pleasure of your readers.

With socialist greetings,

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker,

general secretary.

Writer Urges End to Censorship

LD251851 Hamburg DPA in German 1739 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—The East Berlin author Guenter de Bryun has called for the lifting of censorship in the GDR at the 10th GDR Writers' Congress. Enlightenment through literature is greatly valued there, but rarely practiced, De Bruyn said on Wednesday. The "permission to print" practice restricts the educational influence of literature, said De Bruyn, who received strong applause for his speech.

Literary criticism behind closed doors poisons the atmosphere, the author added. Readers are treated like children, and writers are humiliated. Some even feel obliged to leave the GDR, which not only hurts themselves, literature, and the readers, but also the country. In view of cross-border electronic media, there is something illogical about fear of the printed word. It is the union's task to "render oppression from the permission-to-print practice less oppressive and ultimately scrap it altogether," De Bruyn said. This has been stated much more precisely by the East Berlin writer Christoph Hein in one of the congress's working parties, said De Bruyn.

After a show of some irritation in the presidium, Guenter de Bruyn also read out a letter from his East Berlin colleague Christa Wolf to the congress. Union President Hermann Kant had agreed to this, pointing out that no one could accuse them of "not allowing De Bruyn to say what he wanted to say." In the letter that she sent from Switzerland, Christa Wolf calls on the union to discuss the consequences of the protest against the expatriation of the song writer Wolf Biermann at the end of 1976. This was followed by the unjustified expulsions of a number of authors from the union.

She has always upheld and never qualified her opposition to this measure, she underlines. Christa Wolf criticizes the fact that authors who have experienced disappointment and restrictions have received no sign of understanding or readiness for dialogue from the union to this day.

Union Declares Support for Peace

LD261522 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1143 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] Berlin, 26 Nov (ADN)—The 10th GDR Writers' Congress has adopted a statement. It has the following text:

We declare our support for peace. Threatened by self-annihilation, mankind is venturing the first step from the utopia of disarmament to its realization. In this encouraging moment, we underline our alliance with the GDR, whose highest state dictate is the preservation of peace.

We declare our support for socialism. Our century, which has experienced two devastating world wars, is marked by the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We underline our support with the Soviet Union, which has paved the way for the social liberation of people and the building of a just society.

Our literature portrays the world as it is and how it can be. In the period of scientific-technical progress and hard work aimed at productivity in socialist society, we stress the proletarian-revolutionary and antifascist tradition of our union and the inalienable right of every humanistic culture to serve man and his environment, to discover his wealth and possibilities, to understand him in times of happiness and times of unhappiness, and to depict his creative efforts.

Officials Elected

LD261822 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0908 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 26 Nov (ADN)—The 10th GDR writers' Congress continued its work at the Congress Hall in Berlin today.

Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Ursula Ragwitz, Central Committee member and head of the Cultural Department in the SED Central Committee; took their places on the presidium.

At the start of the meeting, which was chaired by Rudi Strahl, the plenary discussion resumed. [passage omitted]

The delegates adopted a statement by the 10th GDR writers' congress in which they declared their support for peace and socialism. [passage omitted]

The congress later held a closed meeting to elect the leading bodies of the Writers' Union.

After the closed meeting, Gerhard Henniger announced that 97 members had been elected to the new executive of the Writers' Union and 12 to the new auditing commission. Hermann Kant was reelected president. Jurij Brezan, Gerhard Holtz-Baumert, Joachim Nowotny, Max Walter Schulz, and Rainer Kerndl were elected vice presidents. Gerhard Henniger was elected first secretary of the union. After applause from the delegates, Hermann Axen rose to speak.

PAP Comments on U.S.-USSR Arms Agreement

LD251634 Warsaw PAP in English 1522 GMT 25 Nov 87

["USSR-U.S.: Historic Opening"—PAP headline; by PAP commentator Andrzej Rayzacher]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 25—The agreement on the elimination of Soviet and American medium- and short-range missiles, the most complex and detailed treaty in the history of disarmament negotiations, is at last ready for signing by the leaders of the two greatest nuclear powers following difficult negotiations, full of slow-downs and even retreats and crises.

Viewed from the Polish perspective it is an agreement of landmark importance. The complete elimination of two classes of nuclear weapons means that the strategic stability of the whole central-European region will increase, something Polish diplomacy has been striving for for decades. The so-called threshold of nuclear conflict will be raised. It went down dangerously as a result of the arms race between the two political-military alliances in the field of first-strike nuclear weapons.

The agreement between the Soviet Union and the U.S. means not only an end to this race but also a significant correction to an extremely dangerous situation which stems from the fact that the time between the blast-off (as a result of technical malfunction or error in evaluation) of a medium- or short-range missile and the moment its warhead strikes the target is so short that there would be no chance of preventing a common nuclear conflict with all its consequences for the survival of our civilization.

When in three years time systems of nuclear weapons of a range from 500 to 5,500 km disappear from Europe, systems of a range of up to 500 km will, nonetheless, remain. Thus, the threat of the above-described scenario will not disappear. It is, therefore, necessary to go ahead, as the Polish Jaruzelski plan proposes.

This plan deals, in an inter-linked and at the same time flexible manner, with steps leading to a situation in which none of the sides would have a possibility of starting surprise nuclear or conventional attack but would have a potential sufficient to defend themselves without provocation.

The announcement that the agreement on medium- and short-range nuclear weapons will be signed in Washington opens the way to a signing of a militarily much more important agreement between the USSR and the U.S. on cutting by half their strategic arsenals in conditions of abiding by both superpowers by the Treaty of 1972 on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems. This would in fact be a turn towards a world free of nuclear mass-destruction weapons, the prospect of which Gorbachev and Reagan outlined in Reykjavik.

Thus, what was accomplished on Monday and Tuesday in Geneva and what both leaders of the superpowers will sign in Washington in two weeks time is in fact a historic opening to future negotiations, surely not less difficult than those currently wound up, and not only with the participation of the USSR and the U.S. but of all nuclear powers.

The momentum which the disarmament process is gaining at present thanks to Geneva and Washington cannot be wasted.

Communique on Jaruzelski's Visit to Greece

AU251439 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Nov 87 p 6

["Press Communique"—PAP headline]

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, PPR State Council chairman, paid an official visit to Greece from 19 to 21 November at the invitation of Khristos Sartzetakis, president of the Republic of Greece.

The State Council chairman and president of the Republic of Greece stated with satisfaction that relations between Poland and Greece were developing favorably, in accordance with the traditional bonds of friendship between both peoples and on the solid basis of a mutual respect and mutual aim by both countries to consolidate peace, detente, and international cooperation. They expressed a desire to further develop these relations in all spheres, convinced that an expansion of cooperation and mutual knowledge between both states will serve to increase accord between the states and peoples of Europe. The PPR State Council chairman visited the Greek parliament, where he met with Ioannis Alevras, chairman of the parliament.

During the visit, there were talks between State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Andreas Papandreou. During these talks, which proceeded in a constructive and friendly atmosphere, a detailed assessment was made of the international situation and the state and prospects of bilateral relations.

The following took part in the talks. On the Polish side:

—Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and chairman of the PPR Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission;

—Zenon Komender, PPR State Council deputy chairman;

—Wladyslaw Gwiazda, minister of foreign economic cooperation;

—Aleksander Krawczuk, minister of culture and art;

—Tadeusz Olechowski, undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

—Jozef Tejchma, PPR ambassador to Greece.

On the Greek side:

—Ioannis Kapsis, deputy minister of foreign affairs;

—Ioannis Papandoniou, deputy minister of the national economy;

—Filippos Petsalnikos, deputy minister of culture;

—Ioannis Rubatis, government spokesman;

—Euripides Kerkinos, political director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

—Kostis Ailianos, Greek ambassador to Poland;

—Yiannis Drakoulorakos, acting director of the Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Andreas Papandreou stressed that Polish-Greek relations are built on the foundations of cultural communion and common traditions of struggle for both countries' independence and sovereignty. Both interlocutors expressed satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations in all spheres and reaffirmed their desire to tighten the bonds of friendship and cooperation between both states on the basis of the principles of independence, national sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual respect.

They confirmed the significance of Polish-Greek meetings in order to enhance mutual understanding and cooperation in all spheres. They expressed a desire to continue and develop contacts between the governments, parliaments, and state institutions. They indicated the importance of consultations between the foreign ministers.

Both interlocutors also discussed the state of bilateral economic relations and the possibilities of developing them. They examined resources for animating trade exchange and strengthening economic, industrial, and technological cooperation in order to take maximum advantage of the long-term economic, industrial, and technological development program that was signed during Premier Andreas Papandreou's visit to the PPR in 1984.

During the present visit, an intergovernmental agreement on avoiding double taxation on incomes and property was signed.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of cooperation in culture, science, education, health care, sports, and tourism. At the same time, they said that not all possibilities of developing cooperation in all these spheres had been exhausted, and recommended that the relevant authorities of both countries examine these possibilities with a view to enhancing cooperation between institutions dealing with these spheres, so that both countries may gain a better knowledge of each other's cultural values and way of life. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Andreas Papandreou exchanged views on the subject of the international situation and its development prospects.

They greeted with total satisfaction the preliminary agreement between the Soviet Union and United States to eliminate medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, expressing hope that subsequent summit meetings between the two great powers would see a breakthrough leading to considerable reductions in strategic weapons. At the same time, they said that a positive result of Soviet-U.S. talks would help build a world free of nuclear arsenals.

Such a development should lead to the end of nuclear tests. Both sides hope for total disarmament and the nonuse of space for military purposes.

Both sides expressed the conviction that all states, whatever their size, may make a significant contribution to creating a climate of confidence, security, and peaceful cooperation. In this context, they believe that nuclear-free and chemical weapons-free zones in the Balkans and in central and northern Europe would considerably enhance the general process of detente and disarmament.

The PPR State Council chairman presented the Polish plan to reduce armaments and increase confidence in central Europe. The Greek side expressed this initiative's importance for dialogue on the subject of European disarmament.

Discussing the situation in Europe, both sides stressed the stabilizing function of the CSCE process in each of its dimensions. They pointed out the need for a further balanced and comprehensive development of this process, coupled with a close adherence to the letter and spirit of the CSCE Final Act.

They also stressed the meaning of the Vienna preliminary talks on conventional weapons in Europe.

They believe that the proposals presented at the Vienna CSCE session, both those presented individually by a particular state and those presented by groups of participating states, will give the talks further impetus so that concrete results can be achieved in three "baskets." These results, formulated in a substantial and sober final document, would reflect the desire of the 35 participating states to achieve security, consolidate the climate of confidence, and develop cooperation in Europe.

Both states support any policy and diplomatic activity aimed at eliminating all hotbeds of tension and conflict and settling all disputes between states purely by political means, in accordance with international law and UN principles. In this context, the interlocutors highlighted the great role of the United Nations and wished for a consolidation of its role.

They noted with satisfaction that both states hold identical or very similar views about such international problems as the conflict in the Middle East, the situation in Lebanon, the war between Iran and Iraq, racial discrimination and apartheid, and the situation in Central America.

They stressed the need to solve the problem of Cyprus finally and fairly, based on respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus, and involving the withdrawal of all foreign military forces in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

During the talks, the premier of the Republic of Greece explained the situation in the Aegean Sea and voiced concern over the constant tension caused by a questioning of the status quo and the laws that have been recognized in international treaties, agreements, and the UN Charter. He stressed the need for all states to observe the principles and provisions of the UN Charter and CSCE Final Act and the existing principles of international law.

The Polish side stressed that this problem ought to be solved according to international law, agreements, and practice, so that a peaceful settlement concerning borders may be reached.

Poland and Greece reaffirmed their unchanging stance on increasing the efficiency of international cooperation and providing a global solution to the problems of the developing countries, with special regard to the debts and problems of the least developed ones.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Andreas Papandreou expressed satisfaction with the fruitful talks, the results of which are opening new prospects of tightening and developing the friendly relations and cooperation between Poland and Greece to the benefit of both peoples and the cause of peace and detente in the world.

Wojciech Jaruzelski received at his residence Konstantinos Mitsotakis, chairman of the "New Democracy" party, and Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PPR State Council chairman, invited Khristos Sartzetakis, president of the Republic of Greece, and Andreas Papandreou, premier of the Republic of Greece, to pay official visits to Poland. The invitations were accepted with satisfaction. The dates for them will be arranged through diplomatic channels.

6th PZPR Central Committee Plenum Opens

Jaruzelski 'Opening' Speech

LD251200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0907 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, at the opening of the 6th PZPR Central Committee Plenum at the Central Committee Building in Warsaw—live]

[Text] I am opening the meeting of the 6th PZPR Central Committee Plenum and I welcome the guests who have been invited to attend. I welcome Roman Malinowski, chairman of the United Peasant Party Supreme Committee and Sejm speaker. [applause] I welcome Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of State. [applause]

Our meeting is also attended by members of the Ideological Commission of the Central Committee and party activists of various levels and representatives of social sciences. We hope that the presence at the plenum and participation in the discussion of such a representative and competent group of comrades will enrich it with precious opinions and proposals.

Comrades, on 10 November a member of the Central Committee, skipper, and first secretary of the PZPR Works Committee at the Fishing and Fishing Services Enterprise in Ustka, Comrade Zygfryd Kwiatkowski died. He was a merited party and social activist. Let's mark his memory with a minute's silence. Thank you.

The Politburo proposes for our session to be held in two parts, that is today, and in the first half of December, after the referendum. Today, we propose to focus the attention on the ideological and theoretical issues connected with the policy of socialist renewal and reforms of the economy and the state. In the second part of the session we shall continue the discussion and we should enrich it with the conclusions resulting from the referendum; we should make relevant decisions and pass the resolutions of the 6th plenum.

We will also familiarize ourselves with information on the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and on the work of the party-governmental commission for reviewing organizational structures in the economy and state. Are there any comments and propositions on such a project for the agenda of deliberations? Please vote. Who is in favor of the proposed agenda? Thank you. Those against? No one. Is anyone abstaining? No one. Thank you.

I state that the agenda of the 6th Central Committee Plenum was accepted unanimously.

Comrades! The discussions of our plenum have been preceeded by comprehensive preparatory work. In the spring the assumptions of the plenum were initially consulted in several voivodship committees and also in some of the large work enterprises. Next the draft theses of the paper were discussed. The public aktiv of working milieux, scientists, journalists, trade unionists, and activists of social organizations, self-governments, and the youth movement gave their opinion on them. Numerous expert opinions, eminent specialists from the sphere of social sciences, and the results of the ideological and theoretical conferences organized by various academic centers, particularly by the PZPR Academy of

Social Sciences, were also used. We also refered with due regard to the attitudes and suggestions of allied parties. The theses of the paper of the Politburo were discussed in the problem commissions of the Central Committee and in the ideological commissions of the voivodship committees. Finally, members of the central party authorities were familiarized with the draft of the paper at [word indistinct] information and consultation meetings. That wide-ranging discussion resulted in many opinions and conclusions. The decisive majority supported the basic direction of the proposed changes and the need to intensify the socialist renewal. At the same time the sphere and the manner of formulating some of the questions, presented for discussion in the theses, were subject to a critical analysis. The resulting conclusions have been duly considered. Thus without exaggeration it can be said that the paper arose with a collective effort, and that it is based on the collective experience of the party and a discernment of the essence of problems that pervade the public. The paper was published earlier; this is a new element in the style of our work. The disseminating of the text enabled all those who were interested to familiarize themselves in advance with the subject of our deliberations. It enables the attention of the party and public to be concentrated on matters that the present session is devoted to. The paper met with public interest, its contents have already inspired many interesting statements and assessments.

These were published in the press. They have also found reflection in suggestions and views sent to the Central Committee. Their decisive majority stresses that the earlier publication of the Politburo report constitutes an expression of openness and democratization, and of making the party's decision-making process more socially available [uspolecznienie]. The report fulfills a widespread demand; it has the approval of the party and the society; it enriches by its contents the dialogue with society. But, at the same time, anxieties have been expressed in connection with the most difficult problems of the economy, social life, and the position and activity of the party. I think that we shall use these thoughts in the course and in the results of our deliberations.

Comrades, in the life of the party, apart from the congresses there are also the plenary sessions of the Central Committee, which introduce a particularly important and lasting contribution to our theory and practice and boldly map out new horizons. Thus, their dimension becomes no less than historical. I think that this will be the case with the 6th Central Committee Plenum.

First, this is brought about by the subject of the deliberations linked with the realization of the program adopted at the 10th congress. The point is in particular to significantly deepen the socialist renewal as the basis and the precondition for the acceleration of the social and economic development of Poland.

Second, our meeting is accompanied by great social expectations. There is a widely felt and expressed anxiety that the pace of transformation is too slow, that we are not keeping pace with the demands of the times, and therefore the consistency in implementing of the 10th congress resolutions is not strong enough.

We responded to these social feelings by tackling at the 5th plenum some extremely important systemic issues in the sphere of the reforming of the economy. But the economic reforms cannot be separated from the social and political transformations. It is an important task of this plenum, therefore, to make precise our party vision of further democratization of the political life, ensuring of the extensive participation of the society in the governing of the State, and resolving the matters that affect life and work in one's factory, village, and town. The initiative is still, therefore, in our hands. We shall not be satisfied with what has been achieved so far; we are drawing proper conclusions from the lessons of history.

Third, we have asked the whole nation for the approval and understanding of these intentions and goals. The profound system changes need active support of the society. We must get to the bottom of things. This demands the rejection of everything that slows down the essential transformation; this demands the observance of the demands of efficiency, modernity, and development. We would like the deliberations of the 6th plenum to provide a strong social argument in favor of the choice proposed by us. At the same time the point is to show ways of overcoming dangers, obstacles, and difficulties, and to encourage people to think and act creatively and courageously. The open assessments and intentions presented in the Politburo report arise from creative Marxist-Leninist analysis of the situation and from the contemporary economic and sociopolitical conditions of building socialism in Poland. Scientific socialism did not arise from the abstract or from the immutability of stereotypes, but in measure with the collection and analysis of social experiences together with realization of objective needs of development. The point of view of life and practice wrote Lenin, ought to be the supreme and fundamental point in looking at the theory of cognition.

At the same time we know that practice deprived of theoretical support loses its strategic orientation and is threatened by a lack of class outlook and voluntarism, and is blind to the objective rules of development. This is why also our practice must be subjected to permanent, critical, and scientific analysis. Its sufficiency is considerable today, which gives birth to various doubts and indecision. The ideological bonds are above all decisive to our party identity. The differences in attitudes at the level where decisions are being made is a natural matter. Today a confrontation with reality and above all the definition of ways of implementation must grow from historical experience, be embedded in the thinking of the whole party, and form itself as a result of its collective

wisdom. We stand firmly on the ground of the fundamental values of our system, aiming simultaneously at an increase in their strengths and at overcoming that which hampers and limits contemporary development.

The ideological analysis that we intend to carry out at the 6th plenum ought to develop the argumentation for the reform program and give a reply to various questions which are pervading at present. At this juncture I would like to recall two of them. How, while protecting and strengthening class, social and humanistic values of socialism, do we simultaneously liberate a decidely greater efficiency in the socialist economy and how, while making more permanent the stability and strength of a socialist state, do we widen the fundamental sphere and bravely develop civic initiative, openess, and autonomy? We must assess and localize the main dangers. They cannot, however, paralyze us.

On the contrary, their awareness ought to consolidate us and make us more active. The strengthening of the role of the party is a rule and a need. This cannot be decreed, however. When we are calling for bold and extraordinary people in our society, let us count on them within our party most of all. Let us reject old habits and bureaucratic deformations. The faithfulness to the principles and ideological and intellectural initiative, the primacy of political methods, the ability to convince and to rally around the program, and the open cadres policy encouraging effectiveness and innovativeness—these are the essential conditions today for the fruitful fulfillment of the leading role of the party. How fresh is the Leninist saying: Communism will not be built by communists themselves. The acuteness with which we feel this need today is at the same time the awareness of the fact that many who could and should be in the party, are not in it. We must not overlook this. Gaining of valuable and idelogically committed people must be an ever-present element of our work. There are, therefore, many matters that should be tackled at today's session. We all need the debate, which will enrich us with new thoughts—a frank, creative, and principled discussion. The party and the Central Committee have a great responsibility because of the importance of the challenges that are ahead of us. The 6th plenum should bring this to the fore as strongly as possible.

Comrades, I now propose to start the discussion.

Jaruzelski 'Summing-up Speech'

LD252205 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Summing-up speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at conclusion of first part of 6th PZPR Central Committee Plenum on 25 November at Central Committee building in Warsaw—recorded]

[Text] Comrades! We are concluding the first part of the deliberations at the 6th plenum. In the interesting and creative discussion in this hall, as well as in the broad debate on the Politburo report published a week ago, many significant remarks and proposals were formulated. They indicate that this document responds to party and social needs. The positive assessment and acceptance of its leading ideas and specific conclusions are accompanied by questions and doubts. Such a discussion is compatible with the democratic formula, the political system's dimension, and with the complexity of issues raised in the report. We think that it should become a material for everyday ideological party work and the axis for various forms of training and publications, an inspiration for research work and theoretical deliberations.

One of the main principles of the Marxist-Leninist party is and always should be to listen to the nation's voice, to respect the opinion of the working class, the working people, and society. For this reason the second part of the plenary session will be held in December, already after the referendum. We shall enrich it with conclusions arising from its course.

Somebody might remark that the results of the national ballot do not have to be a factor for ideological assessments and solutions. Modesty, however, calls for reminding one that ideology is not an abstract notion. It achieves its aim when it unites and reaches the masses.

The discussion is continuing. This is not the time to provide an overall summing up of today's deliberations. The issues being examined are too serious to pass judgement on when we are still progressing.

The present moment, however, calls for a presentation to society of some motifs of today's deliberations.

Comrades. One must not use big words to excess. There are, however, reasons to say that we have today been examining matters of historical significance to our nation and to Poland's future. Further, deeper, and more radical reforms are a necessity. The possibilities of progressing using current means are becoming exhausted. Thus, one ought to carry out transformations in a speedy and consistent manner. When they are postponed or rescheduled, they are always more difficult and their social cost is considerably higher. Society wants changes but asks about guarantees for the fulfilment of the announced plans, about their irreversibility, about their influence on everyday existence. To these doubts, the human anxiety about tomorrow, the party cannot be and is not indifferent.

The assessment of past years is not simple or unequivocal. Unquestionable achievements were intermingled with inhibitory factors and weaknesses. However, one thing is known for sure: We have not turned back. Everything considered, we have moved forward. So this was not time lost for Poland. Whoever claims otherwise has short memory and in fact insults the true effort of millions of people.

I say this while perfectly aware of the privations and pains of everyday life. However no honest person can evade the questions: What would life be like without social peace, without the efforts of the last few years. The truth about today's Poland speaks for itself; where it is difficult and unpleasant, sometimes even embarrassing, it will crawl out of every crack—though one fills this crack with the fluff of empty phrases But where it is real, honest and tangible—it cannot be painted out with black ink.

In the past there have been not a few unfulfilled hopes and disappointments. We have subjected them to an unprecedented and sharp criticial assessment. This assessment has left a bitter mark in our memories. But its presence in our activities, our sensitivity to thse signs of bureaucracy, of insensitivity and of arrogance which still exist is one of the most important guarantees that there can be no retreat from socialist reforms. But it is deeds that count most of all, and it is they which prove that the will and the consistency of the socialist renewal have been confirmed by us in the most difficult circumstances. In the dramatic moment of 13 December 1981 we said: The nation has within itself enough strength, enough wisdom to evolve an efficient, democratic system of government. And all the momentous reforms will be continued.

We will keep our word. Despite pressures and restrictions, attacks from outside and inside, the painful effects of economic collapse, we have remained faithful to the line of the 9th Extraordinary Congress. Of course we can be accused of many things, but not of departing from the socialist renewal. We did not make easy promises. We did not announce anything in expansive terms. Contrary to what used to happen in the past, the stronger we became, the further we went and are going and will go in the transformations. We confirmed and developed this line at the 9th congress. We gave a prospective dimension in the party program. The allied parties took the same direction, as did the activity of the whole system of popular statehood.

We began the work of the economic reform on an unblazed, unreconnoitered trail. The role of the representative organs of authority grew. Openness is taking root. The newly constructed mechanisms of democracy, self-government, opinion polls, social control have begun to operate. The planes of agreement have widened. The achievement of the socialist renewal to date are, therefore, the second guarantee. The third is the simultaneousness and close mutual links of the currently undertaken transformations in the economic and political sphere. Without radicalization of economic solutions, the material bases for real democratization would be weaker. This, in turn, is an essential condition for the efficiency of the new economic mechanisms, for if the enterprise, the initiative, the critical faculties of man are to be used in the sphere of production, in scientific and technology progress, in labor organizations, they should also be present in sociopolitical life.

The proposed changes equip society with richer forms of democracy, with the possibilities of independent, self-governing activity in the economy, in public life. This is a great chance for constructive, social and civic activity. We count on this wide scope for human initiative being used in the right way. In the Politburo's report we presented a new, broad offer for agreement, which does not exclude anybody a priori, which avoids simplifications in its assessments, as well as artificial tags, and which inclines one to an exchange of views and partner-like cooperation. The significance of our experiences so far is unequivocal. We do not wish to pick over people's life histories; the decisive stance is that of today: The greater the openness and the readiness to hold a dialogue, the wider the scope of accumulating the various currents of patriotic concern; the more lasting the agreement, the greater the potential of social energy capable in its variety of participating in the development of the homeland. But the process of agreement cannot be separated from the struggle with those who reject every positive initiative, even in those matters which, in accordance with the slogan, yes—to socialism, no—to distortions, agree with the main points of the August protests and with the aspirations of the working class part of Solidarity.

A repeat of anarchy would be very dangerous. We are saying this openly. We are clearly defining the line which separates our transformations from the concept of weakening the state and dismantling socialism.

The process of renewal must be balanced. This should neither be discipline instead of democracy nor democracy instead of discipline. The development of people's power and self-government is real and effective when it is based on a strong foundation of state order, equality before the law, and respect for the law by everyone—authorities and the citizens.

Society is asking the question: Who will be responsible for the implementation of of the reforms? Where is the guarantee that they will not remain on paper? We must ensure such a guarantee, which is particularly eagerly awaited and most indispensable. This means, above all, implementation consistency, the fulfiling of tasks, and being accountable for them, based on the principle of individual responsibility, according to the timetable published by the press. Everyone can see who, what and by what deadline he is supposed to do. Even the best mechanisms will not solve the problem themselves. Everything is decided by the people, those on top and those below: Their knowledge, their willingness, their sense of duty. The majority of cadres have withstood the most difficult tests. It is operating effectively. It is meeting the demands of the time. But there are also no small signs of superficiality and incompetence, of sluggishness, of hiding behind objective difficulties, of obliterating one's own responsibility. Good cadres must be protected. Their best defense, however, is a just assessment, factual criticism, and strict demands at all levels.

There is no better way to promote the able and to eliminate the incompetent than by applying the criterion of capability and effectiveness of carrying out reforms.

In view of the key significance of cadre policy, we propose that the 7th Central Committee Plenum be devoted to this matter, that the attention of the whole party, those of our allies, of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, and of broad circles of society be focused on its preparation and that their ideas are utilized.

Comrades. The second stage of the economic reform has been worked out by eminent economists, theoreticians, and practitioners. Their assumptions have been submitted to broad discussions. The opinion of foreign experts was also given attention. All this gives grounds for recognizing the draft program as the optimal one. The radicalism of the proposed reforms give rise, however, both to hope and to fear of the unknown and to worry about tomorrow. In discussions and talks the issue of prices and wages is often given priority. We understand this well, for the most vital issues concerning man's everyday existence are involved. However, the reform should be viewed as a whole. The supreme task is to put in motion all mechanisms related to increasing production, to improve its quality and to make it more modern, to restructure the economy and to introduce appropriate modifications in the investment program of the 5-year plan. The main aim is an improvement in the living conditions and better market supplies: increased supplies of goods and not draining people's pockets. For the price movement is not an aim in itself. It is a step on the path toward the equilibrium, toward the curbing of the reasons of inflation. The effects of the great and consistently implemented operation to stimulate the supply should soften and neutralize the effects of price rises and gradually improve the financial situation of society.

We share the view of the National Trade Union Accord (OPZZ) that the radical progress in economy must be compatible with vital interests of the working class and with the good of the people. We must continuously examine the reform's impact on the living standards and make sure that the level of income of those who work well is not threatened, take care of the living conditions of disability and old age pensioners, families of many children and people who are victims of fate. The social achievement of People's Poland will be defended and consolidated. There may not be a lack of social protection for the weak.

We should take care that the effective enterprises, leading in the reform, should not find themselves in a worse situation than those whose bad management to date may bring a profit from a (?future) growth of results. It is essential to liquidate wage anomalies; to clearly take into account education, initiative, conscientiousness and, above all, real work results. Undertaking the program of struggle for a healthy, balanced economy, we must reckon on a temporary buildup of difficulties; on various disruptions, presently felt particularly on the market. The government will actively counteract them. The second stage of the reform is not a magic potion. There must, therefore, be no passive waiting for general solutions. There are many matters at hand to be settled: Removing waste and lack of discipline; bad management, callousness. This is already the elementary duty today.

Comrades! The party is initiating the reforms. We want to bring them about in accord with political culture, in a sense of the correctness and lasting nature of our general line. We do not, however, usurp for ourselves the monopoly on creative, constructive proposals. This is in accord with the Leninist thesis: teach the masses and learn from the masses—more proof that the same party, is changing and rearming, renewing the style of work, and methods of leading and managing. In our reforms we keep faith with the fundamental aims and values of socialism. They are deeply embedded in the ideological sources and the best traditions of the Polish workers' movement, in the lasting values of the transformations which have taken place so far in our country. In their basic aims our changes converge with the direction of the reforms of many fraternal countries, and above all with the process of Soviet restructuring. This trend has found a creative and a clear confirmation during the recent ceremonies marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. For it would be a paradox if the system which was born of a great transport of revolutionary thought, the most audacious turn toward the future to be seen in history, were to set in immovable forms, killing off that which is most valuable in it—the constant forward movement, the revolutionary impetus which comes from the criticism of reality as it is perceived. The reforms, then, are not a passing phenomenon, an incidental happening, but historically correct at this contemporary stage in the development of socialism. We stress this with all our might for, from various sides, and from various motives, false alternatives are being put forward: Social justice or economic efficiency, the power of the state or the authenticity of democracy, the efficiency of the administration or the arousal of self-government, the leading role of the party or socialist pluralism.

This is an artificial opposition to what must be a cohesive whole, serving man, people and therefore affirming and consolidating the principles of the system of government. Social justice will always remain on our banner. The history of every nation is composed not only of achievements, but also of renunciations, of fulfilled intentions but also of those which were not taken up or abandoned on the way. In our history, there was no small number of those, hence, probably, the bitter saying about the Polish "flash in the pan." It has fallen to the generations active today to shoulder the particular obligation to shape the Polish school of perseverance, consistency, taking things to their conclusion. With this in mind, the party supported the idea of a referendum, put forward by the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth.

This is the broadest consultation possible. It is the right and duty of everyone to take a stance regarding the direction of the tranformations, which affect the whole nation and every Pole.

Allow me, comrades, on behalf of the Central Committee and the whole of the PZPR, to appeal from this hall to all fellow countrymen. We are making a profound turn in political and economic life. We are opening our country more broadly to essential changes, to new thinking and new action. We must prove that we can meet the gravity of the moment, the challenges of tomorrow and the burden of our responsibilities. Our program is of Poland and for Poland. It can only be fulfilled with the support and participation of all of society. That is what we appeal for, in the name of the supreme common value: The good of the homeland.

Police Break Up 'Socialist Party' Meeting

LD251829 Hamburg DPA in German 1642 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, (DPA)—The Polish police again broke up a press conference given by the "Polish Socialist Party" (PPS) in a private apartment in Warsaw on Thursday and detained the owner, Andrzej Malanowski. On entering the apartment the police declared the meeting an "illegal gathering" and called on those present, including numerous representatives of the Western press, to leave the building.

The assembled six PPS representatives, including the chairman, Jan Jozef Lipski, refused to leave the apartment, whereupon Andrzej Malanowski was taken away by the police. Ten days ago the police broke up a similar meeting between Western journalists and PPS members. On that occasion both Western journalists and PPS members were detained.

The Polish Socialists' program is based on the traditions of the "Polish Socialist Party," which was forced to unite with the Communist Party in 1948. They call for a "free, independent, and democratic" Poland.

Urban on Referendum, Polling Data, Polemics

LD242149 Warsaw PAP in English 1719 GMT 24 Nov 87

["Government Spokesman on: by Leszek Kubiak, Janusz Dworecki"—PAP headline; subheads between slantlines underlined in original]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 24—The major subjects touched upon during today's press conference held by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban for foreign and Polish newsmen included: The referendum, polling data on possible turnout in referendum, polemics with reports carried by Radio Free Europe and the BBC, Polish-Soviet trade in the border zone, the letter of a group of professors of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Western press reports on Morawiecki's case, and economic associations.

/Referendum/ [subhead]

Both the statement delivered by the government spokesman at the outset and the majority of questions put by the journalists pertained to the upcoming referendum in Poland.

Urban stated in part:

Public discussion on economic and political reforms has resulted in many conclusions, comments and proposals and has enriched this subject matter with many important issues. Some instruments for reaching the targets which are contained in the explanations to the referendum questions have been put tc detail. The government has announced the assumptions of the price and income policy. The Political Bureau has published a report for the 6th PUWP CC Plenum containing an elaboration and specification of democratization plans. The Central Committee of the party will hold a session before the referendum which will surely enrich and develop the contents of the report. Thus, before the referendum the voters have been given and will still be given an elaboration, rich in details, of the programme of the authorities, the support for which we are trying to gain in the referendum.

Another frequent question which, I think, I should reply to is: What will happen if the majority answers "no" to the questions put in the referendum or to the first question. One should note that it is not true that the questions put in the referendum lack an alternative as is frequently thought and said. If the majority does not accept the programme about which the Sejm (parliament) is asking the citizens in holding the referendum, this will mean that the proposal of a radical, deep and relatively fast reform of the economy and socio-political life will collapse, that the citizens do not consent to a sharp jerk of the existing relations and to leading Poland out of her difficulties through a radical method. This does not mean that if society replies "no" we will forego the reform.

In reply to some questions Urban stated that prices for basic foodstuffs would go up by 40 percent next year and that the population's incomes would correspondingly grow by 40 percent. The remaining part of the price hikes will be compensated for by increases of wages depending on the results posted by the working people and enterprises.

He also added that compensations do not constitute any form of subsidies because the key goal is to change the structure of prices, to induce people to save energy and not to lower the living standard.

/Polling Data/ [subhead]

Urban stated that the Centre for Public Opinion Research (OBOP) announced that on November 17 the number of those who say that they will surely vote had gone up to 55 percent. This means that it rose from 51 to 55 percent in a week. The number of undecided people dropped from 33 percent to 27 percent. The number of those who say they will not vote went up in one week between November 10-17 by 2 percent. I think that this is associated with the announcement of the assumptions of the price-income policy at that time.

The number of people who intend to reply "yes" to the first question among those who say they will vote totals 87 percent and to the second question 92 percent.

/Polemics/[subhead]

Urban denied some reports carried by Radio Free Europe, among them, one holding that Jan Andrzej Gorny was arrested for not having a permanent place-of-residence. The truth is that he was temporarily arrested for not paying alimonies and for using three false identity cards, Urban stated.

He also took issue with a programme of the BBC in which a Polish farmer stated that a wheel-barrow was his most important technical tool. In connection with this Urban announced that in 1986 there were about 990 thousand tractors in Poland, meaning one tractor per 15.5 ha of farm land.

Urban also stated that according to Radio Free Europe the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress had introduced an amendment to a bill under which "Solidarnosc" is to receive a million dollars annually for the coming two years. The aim of these amendments is to, according to their author, Congressman Darnnahn, make it impossible for the Polish authorities to accuse "Solidarnosc" of being an agent receiving money from abroad. Thus far the funds were allotted for "Solidarnosc's" administrative purposes. At present they are to benefit democratic institutions and activities in Poland. The money will not be passed on directly to "Solidarnosc" but will be allocated through the American Foundation for Democracy.

This change means that the Department of State will pass on the money to an American foundation which in turn will pay it out to the leaders of former "Solidarnosc" and various emigration groups. That is, things will stand as before, dollars for various kinds of conspiracy in Poland and for maintaining professional pro-American opposition activists will flow into Poland not directly from the American state treasury but through intermediaries. Of course, this fig leaf does change anything [as received] and does not restore independence to the apparatchiks from former "Solidarnosc," Urban said.

/Border Trade/[subhead]

Asked to assess the trade in the border zone between Poland and the USSR Urban stated that it was developing positively on a barter basis. He evaluated it as benefitting both sides. The objects of exchange include household goods, lighting equipment, cosmetics, vegetables, fruit and the like. At present 84 enterprises have permits to pursue such trade, he said.

/Letter of Group of Professors/[subhead]

Asked to comment on a letter issued by a group of professors of the Polish Academy of Sciences PAN against interference into the activities of the Academy of Sciences, Urban stated that the letter had signatures but its addressee was unknown and that it was rather of a leaflet character. Its contents were carried by Western radio stations but there was no addressee in Poland, he stated. The essence of this letter does not agree with reality. The letter mentions obstacles in obtaining passports, whereas between 1984-1987 passports for business trips were granted to 2,556 research workers and only one case of a refusal to give a passport was recorded. There is no decree which prohibits participation in foreign events while on leave, to which the authors of the letter referred to. There is no ban on foreign trips for people who protested against the dismissal of Geremek either, Urban said.

/Western Press and Morawiecki's Case/[subhead]

Asked whether there was any new information about the investigation into the case of Kazimierz Morawiecki who was arrested in connection with the smuggling of terrorist equipment into Poland, Urban stated:

"No, I still have nothing to add to what I said last week. I only wish to note that the Western press which is extremely sensitive to terrorist phenomena, after having visited an exhibition of the smuggle items and watched a videotape in which Szymanski, who packed the shipment in Sweden and received it in Jelitkowo, gave testimony, has ignored this matter completely. Any minor event which is in line with the wishes of the Western press is blown up by it to tremendous proportions. When, on the other hand, there is a serious event which sheds a bad light on a political group which the Western press sympathizes with, this press, allegedly free and objective in everything it reports on, ignores such facts, pretends that they do not exist."

/Economic Association/ [subhead]

Asked about the registration of the economic society in Warsaw, the government spokesman stated, among other things:

"The motion to register the society was filed on September 18, 1987. At present the statute is being consulted on. The municipal office suggests that the organization

should be of Warsaw character while the organizers have nationwide aspirations, something which the initiators of some other associations oppose. Besides the municipal office intends to endow the association with a democratic, open character while the organizers would like their organization to be of elite-type and to safeguard membership through various conditions, this being contradictory of the guiding principles of social movements. This is a significant difference of opinions.

The founding of the economic society in Warsaw is accompanied by great reverberations in the West which also concern, though to a lesser degree, Krakow's industrial society.

There is a threat that organizations which want to support private business outside agriculture on the basis of their programmes, could do it harm. Some statements for Western radio stations and press contain theses providing the organizations aimed at supporting the private business in Poland with a political character. There was talk about strivings in the economic field to change political relations in Poland through an evolutionary process. If any private businessman intends to join a movement which sets such goals for itself on the basis of private entrepreneurship and its material infrastructure, then he is, and I am fully serious about that, cutting the branch on which he is sitting. The movement of private initiative cannot have a political leaning. It cannot become a material basis for any opposition either. These are funny illusions, the government spokesman stated. [no closing quotation marks as received]

Any opposition political goals on the part of people from the circle of private business undermine the chances of the development of this sector and destroy the support which its positive part enjoys among the authorities. It strikes against the reform programme. It is naive adventurism which does not give the slightest chance to this movement and its members where they to be pushed to play such a game by activists of ambitions which are not economic at all, as it turns out in some publications, Urban said. [as received]

Emigre Describes Labor Unrest in Brasov

LD252137 Hamburg DPA in German 1843 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Text] Hamburg (DPA)—A Romanian German arriving at a Nuremberg transit camp for emigres has contradicted reports stating that military personnel had been killed in the labor unrest in the Romanian town of Brasov on 15 November. In a report in the daily *Die Welt* (Thursday edition) the German from Brasov said, "I heard nothing about any deaths." Early Sunday morning, 1,000 to 1,500 workers marched from a truck factory toward Brasov's town center, 4 km away. He did not see what happened then, but acquaintances told him: "When the procession moved past the party building, the slogans against State and Party Leader Nicolae Ceausescu alternated with slogans about the state and elections. The police must have had the impression that the workers were, as usual, demonstrating for participation in elections." For this reason no police had initially appeared.

When the demonstration procession arrived in front of the district party headquarters and the adjacent town hall there was an immediate uproar. The man said: "Many of the incensed crowd, which meanwhile had swelled to around 5,000 with bystanders joining in, stormed the town hall and party building." Windows were smashed, piles of files were thrown out of the buildings, and telephones and televisions were smashed on the street. Ballot boxes in the town hall went up in flames and the facades were blackened by smoke. A large number of demonstrators trampled the oversize pictures of Party Leader Ceausescu underfoot and ransacked the canteen of the party building. "Eyewitnesses told me that huge amounts of sausages, cheese, oranges, and bottles of lemonade—everything that is a privilege for party functionaries—were thrown onto the street," said the German from Brasov.

He had also been told that party functionaries had been beaten up. The mayor had been beaten so badly on the head with a flagpole that he had to be taken to hospital.

"For several hours," said the Romanian German, "there was not a policeman to be seen in the town center." After 3 or 4 hours, at around 1400 (local), heavily-armed police units, water cannon, and soldiers in armored vehicles then moved in. He had been told that the police immediately advanced on the crowd with batons, backed by water cannon. The demonstrators dispersed within a few moments.

E. Ceausescu Addresses Egyptian Scientists

AU251215 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1018 GMT 25 Nov 87

["Address by Mme Elena Ceausescu"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Cairo, AGERPRES, 25/11/1987—As already reported, Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister of Romania, chairman of the National Council of Science and Education, received in Cairo, on November 24 a delegation of Egyptian scientists. Taking the floor on the occasion, Academician Elena Ceausescu, D.Sc, highlighted the steady development of the Romanian-Egyptian collaboration in scientific research, education and culture. The speaker assessed that the two countries' continuously growing economic, technological and scientific provided possibilities for an even closer collaboration between the research and education institutes in Romania and Egypt. It was stressed in that context that scientists in Romania and Egypt could do more for the development of the bilateral collaboration in domains of utmost importance, such as chemistry and petrochemistry, machine-building, metallurgy, agriculture and food industry, textile and building materials industries research and employment of marine resources, health protection, etc.

Romania and Egypt—friendly countries, committed with all forces to independent development—can offer a fine example of fertile technological and scientific cooperation to the benefit of the two people's progress and welfare, of the general cause of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations, the speaker said, stressing that the broad development of cooperation and the concentration of forces on the implementation of the objectives and programs of economic and social development needed peace, quiet, a climate of international confidence and security. Therefore, we must rally our forces and most energetically on this line, said Elena Ceausescu. The speaker emphasized that the men of science, culture and education in Romania, rallied under the National Committee "Scientists and Peace", along with the whole people actively supported the policy and initiatives of Romania, of the country's president, regarding the halting of the arms race and the passage to nuclear and classical disarmament, the elimination of the missiles and of all mass destruction weapons from all over the world.

More than ever before, science, education and culture, that have made so many inestimable contributions to the progress of human civilization, to enriching the treasure of world knowledge, must now powerfully assert their constructive, peaceful vocation, directly contribute to the settlement of the issues regarding the eradication of underdevelopment, the settlement of the issues of nutrition health and other issues regarding the ensuring of an ever better life of progress and civilization for all peoples of the world, the speaker stressed.

Academician Elena Ceausescu, D.Sc, declared in conclusion for the continuous strengthening of the links between the men of science and culture in the two countries, for the development of the collaboration and cooperation between research and education institutes and units, so that science, research, education may contribute more and more to the two people's progress and welfare.

Long-Term Accord Signed with Egypt

AU251420 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1405 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo, AGERPRES, 25/11/1987—President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt, signed on November 25 in a ceremony at the Presidential Palace in Heliopolis, the long-term accord on enlarging economic, technological, scientific collaboration of the commercial exchanges between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Arab Republic of Egypt by 2000.

Mme Elena Ceausescu attended the ceremony.

The Romanian and Egyptian officials that took part in the talks were present.

After the signing the two presidents friendly shook hands and embraced each other, thus expressing satisfaction at the fruitful results of the new summit dialogue, at the understandings reached, expressing the confidence that, through their translation into life, an ever more fruitful collaboration between Romania and Egypt will be achieved, both bilaterally and in international life, in the interests and to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

Communique Issued on Mengistu's Visit

EA212146 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Excerpts] The PDRE [People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia] and the SR of Romania have signed a cooperation agreement in various fields that is based on their mutual interests and aimed at strengthening their economic ties and expanding their trade. The two sides have agreed that they will carry out mutually beneficial practical steps through their respective ministries, government organizations, and companies to strengthen their relations by implementing plans for economic cooperation.

A scientific, economic and technical cooperation agreement between the two countries was signed on behalf of Ethiopia by Comrade Yusuf Ahmad, WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] Central Committee member and vice-president of the State Council, and by Comrade Ion Stoian, RCP Politburo member. It was learned that the presidents of the two countries have decided to set up a joint economic and technical cooperation commission soon to enhance the development of joint trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. This was stated in a joint communique issued at the end of a 4-day official friendly visit to Romania by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, PDRE president and commander in chief of the revolutionary armed forces.

During the visit, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP Central Committee and SR of Romania President, exchanged views on continuing activities to accelerate progress in their respective countries, on further strengthening relations between the two countries, and on current major international issues.

During the discussion, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam told of the numerous victories achieved by the Ethiopian revolution, the implementation of the economic and social resolutions passed by the WPE founding congress, and of step-by-step activities to establish the PDRE and implement the resolutions passed and decrees adopted by the historic first congress of the National Assembly. [passage omitted]

Giving special attention to the overall development of mutual cooperation between the two countries, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu called for strengthened efforts in trade, industry, construction, agriculture, mining, geological studies, and other sectors of mutual interest. In this respect, it was stated in the joint communique that agreements have been reached to implement and strengthen relations between ministries, organizations, and other bodies of the two countries, on the basis of mutual interest.

In line with the agreements reached, the two sides expressed willingness to further strengthen trade in accordance with agreements to enhance and consolidate trade.

The presidents of the two countries agreed that there is a need to further expand and develop their trade and economic cooperation by convening a joint economic and trade cooperation commission meeting as soon as possible, and by further strengthening the role of the commission. [passage omitted]

In their discussion of the Horn of Africa, the two presidents noted that the only way to a peaceful solution of the conflicts in the region is through a (?dialogue among the concerned countries). In addition, they said that they fully support the stand taken by the OAU to solve the conflicts in the region. They noted that the efforts in this area are very encouraging and that if these efforts continue, the results would be fruitful. [passage omitted]

The two presidents noted that they appreciate the proposal that will be tabled soon at the UN that the Governments of developed countries, international monetary organizations, and banks should improve their loan and interest policies toward developing countries.

The two presidents pointed out that they were very satisfied with their discussions, which will greatly contribute to building a strong foundation for relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has accepted with pleasure the invitation extended to him by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam to pay an official friendly visit to the PDRE. The date for this visit will be decided in the future through diplomatic channels.

Zambian President To Visit End of November
AU261943 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP Central Central Committee and president of the SR of Romania, Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the United National Independence Party and president of the Republic of Zambia, will pay an official visit of friendship to our country in late November 1987.

Matei Dismissed After Shooting Incident
AU271214 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Nov 87 p 5

["Sanctions for Serious Violations by Responsible Cadres of Dolj County RCP Committee"]

[Text] A plenum of the Dolj County RCP Committee and a plenum of the Craiova Municipality Party Committee took place on Monday, 23 November this year. The plenums examined serious violations in discipline committed by certain responsible cadres of the County Committee Bureau, with first secretary Gheorghe Matei at the head.

The plenum took a firm stand against and strongly condemned the deeds of certain members of the Party County Committee and of the Municipal Committee, who—instead of acting in a spirit of communist responsibility to implement the decisions adopted by the PEC and the orientations and guidelines given by Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu concerning the broad mobilization of the country's communists and working people for recovering lags, for commendably fulfilling plan tasks in industry, investments, and export, and for speedily concluding all agricultural operations—showed a totally reprehensible and irresponsible attitude by organizing, at the initiative of the first secretary, a hunting party with the participation of Marius Cojocaru, secretary in charge of organizational work, Ion Stiuca, first vice chairman of the Executive Committee of the County People's Council, Marin Lungu, first vice chairman of Craiova Municipality Party Committee, Gheorghe Nicolicescu, head of the Party Administration Section of the County Committee, and other responsible cadres from the management of certain Dolj County units. Marius Cojocaru was shot during the hunting party; he was taken to hospital, where his condition is serious.

Also serious is the fact that the RCP Central Committee instructor Haralambie Alexa also took part in the respective hunting party. Instead of warning the first secretary that such an action is totally against regulations and runs counter to the spirit of responsibility that must be shown by leading cadres of the County Committee Bureau and instead of immediately informing the Party Central Committee of this action, the instructor himself participated in the hunting, thus totally ignoring his responsibility as Party Central Committee activist.

Grave responsibility for this incident must be borne by Gheorghe Matei, first secretary of the Party County Committee, who, immediately upon his return from the PEC meeting, instead of proceeding without delay to organize the work for implementing measures established at that meeting, arranged the respective hunting party, in which he involved a number of cadres from the County Party Committee Bureau and from the management of important units in the county, thus taking them away from their important tasks in their party-state activities.

The County Committee plenum severely criticized the irresponsible activity of these cadres and, in view of the seriousness of their deeds, decided to dismiss Gheorghe Matei, Ion Stiuca, Marius Cojocaru, Marin Lungu, and Gheorghe Nicolicescu from their positions and asked that they be excluded from the party.

Likewise, at the request of the plenum, other cadres from various county units, who participated in that hunting party, were dismissed from their positions.

The plenum highlighted serious shortcomings in the activity of the Party County Committee and its bureau concerning the application of the party decisions and the country's laws on implementing the socioeconomic development programs established by the 13th Party Congress.

Energy-Saving Technologies Initiated
AU251252 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1129 GMT 25 Nov 87

["Programmes to Develop More Economic Technologies"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/11/1987—The Central Council for Typification, Standardization, Norm Setting and Quality, under the National Council of Science and Technology, and other synthesis bodies and ministries have initiated a strategic action to diminish energy consumption, the issue number one of the Romanian economy. They are trying to list those technologies (in fact processes and technological lines) which eat up the largest amounts of energy on a national scale.

On the occasion there have been listed approximately 100 energy-guzzling technologies, and starting from this concrete programmes of action could be worked out by

the productive units, the coordinating centrals, the relevant ministries and research units, conducive to an annual 11.3 lowering [as received] of the fuel consumption and 6.7 percent of electric power.

This package of programmes focus on technological consumptions in the power generating, petrochemical and chemical industries, metallurgy, woodworking and building materials, etc. In the power generating industry, for instance, technological consumption for the transport and distribution of power is to be diminished by over 100,000,000 kWh each year while continuously developing the grid. According to plans, the modernization of the ammonia manufacturing equipment the chemical industry will save annually some 600,000 tons of conventional fuel, and 300,000,000 by the year 1990, and improvements in pig iron casting will save some 184,000 tons of coke and 3,400 tons of conventional fuel annually.

Regenerative Recovery of Fuel [subhead]

Romanian specialists have conceived and applied one of the most imaginative and efficient methods to recover energy by means of burners which capture part of it. The installation is meant to diminish the fuel consumption of the burners in the hot industrial sectors. As many of 46 such burners already in operation, some of them at large industrial units such as the heavy equipment combine of Iasi, the "23 August" manufacturer of heavy equipment and "Semanatoarea" of Bucharest, "1 Mai" of Ploiesti, the heavy equipment manufacturing combine of Cluj-Napoca recover almost all the heat from exhaust gas [sentence as received]. Normally exhaust gas is evacuated from furnaces whose temperatures range between 600 and 1,100 centigrade. With the new type of burner the temperature of exhaust amounts to approximately 150 centigrade. The considerable difference of temperature shows that heat is no longer wasted into the atmosphere but recovered by the complex burner, thus natural gas consumption falling 30 percent. What is more, an automatic device controls the precise composition of the air-gas mixture and favours the maintenance of a constant temperature in the furnace while allowing for the construction of the new furnaces to be much simpler. Planned to be used with all the gas- and liquid-fired furnaces, the burner pays back in less than one and a half years.

There is a national programme for the generalization of such burners throughout the economy.

According to plans in force, the contribution of the reusable resources to the country's balance of energy in 1988 is to stand in excess of nine million tons of conventional fuel.

New Hydropower Plant Put Into Operation
AU261514 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0912 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/11/1987—The second 29 MW waterpower unit of the Munteni waterpower station was connected to the national grid. Thus, this important hydroelectric objective on the Crisul Repede was put into operation.

Throughout the period which has elapsed from this year, numerous power units went on line, among which the waterpower stations Clocotis, Ostrovul Mare and Ostrovul Mic, Clopotiva, Sasciori, Herculane, Leresti, Voinesti, Ipotesti, Gura Lotrului, Floresti, Agigea as well as power generating units at the thermopower stations "Progresul" Bucharest, Oradea-2, Suceava, Craiova-2, Drobeta Turnu-Severin, a.o.

Nearing completion are the thermopower units at Holboca-Iasi (unit 2), Govora (unit 6), Dobreta-Turnu Severin (unit 3), Progresul Bucharest (unit 2) and Turceni (unit 7)—all fuelled on coal, as well as the hydropower units of the power stations on the Riu Mare, Olt Sslatina-Danube sector), Dragan-Cris, Siriu-Buzau and Colibita.

By the end of the year the installed power will be of about 1,000 MW as to 1986.

Dizdarevic Nominated To Replace Pozderac
LD261340 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1225 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, November 26 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic, 61, was today proposed for a member of the Yugoslav State Presidency, the country's collective leadership.

The proposal came from his Republic of Bosnia-Herzegogina. Dizdarevic would take the place of Hamdija Pozderac, the Yugoslav State Presidency vice-president, who was forced to resign last September because of his involvement in the recent "Agrokomerc" financial scandal.

The Presidency of Socialist Alliance of the Working people of Bosnia-Herzegovina, which elected Dizdarevic among then other candidates, underscores that Dizdarevic, who held responsible positions in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Federation, proved to be a determined and uncompromising fighter for socialist self-management and the policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY). The proposal is to be discussed in the Assembly of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

If Dizdarevic is elected a Yugoslav State Presidency member he will, under the system of one year rotation, take over from Lazar Mojsov as president of the collective State Presidency in May next year.

Raif Dizdarevic, a Moslem by nationality, took part in the Yugoslav liberation struggle from facist occupation and in the socialist revolution from 1943. In the post-war period he held a number of important posts in the diplomatic services, the federation of trade unions of Yugoslavia, the League of Communists and other state bodies.

Dizdarevic was also president of the Republican Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina and president of the Federal Assembly of Yugoslavia. He is a member of the LCY Central Committee.

Dizdarevic has been foreign minister since 1984, and has been very active in foreign affairs, especially in the Nonaligned Movement. In the name of Yugoslavia, he also launched the initiative for the holding of the first conference of ministers of Balkan countries, to be held in Belgrade at the beginning of 1988. All Balkan countries have accepted to participate in the conference.

LCY Central Committee to Meet 7-8 Dec
LD162132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1627 GMT 16 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 16 Nov (TANJUG)—At a session chaired by Bosko Krunic, the LCY Central Committee Presidium considered the preparations for the 11th session of the LCY Central Committee. The Presidium decided to convene the session on 7 and 8 December. The agenda will include ideological-political issues of economic and development policy in 1988.

In addition, the Central Committee will also consider the issue of developing small businesses and, as agreed earlier the preparations for and the work of the LCY conference; the proposed orientation program for the LCY Central Committee's work up to June 1988; the LCY Central Committee's proposed conclusions on implementing constitutionality and legality; and a report by the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the implementation of Point 18 of the conclusions from the 9th LCY Central Committee session and, in the same context, the proposed standpoints and conclusions on Fadilj Hodza's responsibility. [passage omitted]

Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee presidium, submitted a report about the visit with the Portuguese Communist Party and talks with Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, and Portuguese President Mario Suarez. Gacic also informed the Presidium about other meetings and talks he had in Portugal and also about his talks with representatives of the Spanish Communist Party leadership. He stressed that on all these occasions common readiness was expressed to develop and advance bilateral relations.

Federal Secretaries Incomes to Increase
AU121956 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Oct 87 p 8

[O. Despotovic report: "Increases Below Entitlements"]

[Excerpts] The time has come when even federal ministers are dissatisfied with their earnings.

We have reported that the highest monthly personal income in federal organizations of administration this year amounted to 239,106 dinars, and the lowest 104,659 dinars, and that earnings of all, including the FEC members, are calculated on the basis of a base rate of 80,507 dinars.

The personal incomes of FEC members, federal secretaries, and other officials and professionals of the highest rank are formed by different coefficients being applied to the unified base rate, just as it is done for the workers. The group with the coefficient of 3 (making a personal income of 251,521 dinars) includes all advisers to federal secretaries, some of their assistants, and directors of federal work organizations. Assistants to ministers are in the group with the coefficients of 3.2 to 3.6 (highest personal income 289,825 dinars), and under secretaries and deputy federal secretaries in the group with the coefficients of 3.6 to 3.8 (highest earnings 305,926 dinars).

For calculating the personal incomes of FEC members and federal secretaries, the unified base rate is multiplied by coefficients from 4.1 to 5. Thus is lowest paid member of the government until now had a personal income of 330,079 dinars, and the best paid an income of 402,535 dinars. To this personal income of officials, an allowance for past labor is added, ranging from 10 to 17.5 percent depending on the years of service. [passage omitted]

An adjustment of personal incomes has now started in two ways. First, the base rate will be increased from 80,507 to 97,978 dinars in accordance with the increases of earnings in the economy (the 3-month average monthly earnings in the economy amount to 141,504 dinars) and the adjustment should be made retroactively as of the beginning of July. [passage omitted]

According to the new social accord, all the coefficients will remain unchanged—ranging from 0.93 to 2.97 for workers and from 3 to 5 for officials—but a significant improvement is seen in that the adjustments of personal incomes will be made after each quarter of the year, and not after half a year. [passage omitted]

As the situation is at the moment, the base rate of 97,978 dinars will be multiplied by the said coefficients. The multiplication will give the lowest personal income in administrative organs of 127,371 dinars and the highest of 290,995 dinars. The October pay of leading workers and officials in the administration will be between 293,934 to 372,216 dinars.

For the FEC members and officials of their rank, personal incomes will be between 401,710 and 489,890 dinars, excluding the past labor allowance.

Perhaps these increases—particularly since a base rate of 141,504 dinars will soon be applied—will make jobs in federal administration organizations again attractive to creative professionals. This would be of general benefit.

Belgrade Executive Council President Resigns

LD261548 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1454 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG)—Zivana Olbina, the president of the Executive Council of Belgrade City Assembly, has resigned her post, the Assembly's Secretariat for Information reported today.

Explaining her decision, Zivana Olbina says that to successfully carry out the duties of the Executive Council President one needs full support from all sociopolitical portions of the city. Proceeding from the assessments and views of the Presidium of the Belgrade LC City Committee and in view of the initiative by the Chamber of Associated Labor of the Stari Brad Municipal Assembly, I have decided that I can no longer remain in the post.

Olbina's resignation will be considered at the next session of the Belgrade City Assembly.

Slovene LC Assesses Political Situation

AU241336 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Oct 87 p 5

[Veselin Simonovic report: "Coup d'etat in Democratic Guise"]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 28 Oct—The gap between the congress directives and what has really been happening is obvious, and therefore the conference of the Slovene LC scheduled for April next year is not only its statutory obligation. The calling of this session was also caused by social circumstances that demand a critical reassessment of the party activities in the post-congress period. This was stated today at the session of the Slovene LC Central Committee.

The congress's mobilizing effect is becoming weaker, the socioeconomic and sociopolitical situation is become more serious and it is therefore necessary, through an open discussion, to establish the reasons for this situation and, of course, hold discussions on responsibility for slow changes and the realization of the LC policy, this was pointed out in the introductory speech of Milos Prosenc, secretary of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium.

Great dissatisfaction and mistrust in the state and political leaderships, particularly in their ability to search for the right way out the crisis, is on the increase. This, among other things, is affecting the efficiency of the LC itself. A part of our membership is becoming apathetic.

Prosenc also said that many social and economic problems will become even worse. [passage omitted]

The LCY's action can be successful only if, for instance, the Communists in Slovenia, in addition to their justified rejection of some proposals, would more resolutely oppose the rejection and underestimation of constitutional amendments in principle, while the communists in some other parts of the country, along with the understandable call for additional changes in some provisions of the Constitution, would more determinedly oppose those opinions that see the way out of the crisis in the revision of the idea of the federation's constitutional organization. This was stated, among other things, by Ciril Ribicic, member of the Slovene LC Central Committee and member of the Slovene commission for constitutional amendments, who informed members of the Slovene LC Central Committee about the preparations of constitutional amendments to date. [passage omitted]

Ribicic also pointed out that, in an effective struggle against the economic and general social crisis, we must not criticize only those who underestimate and criticize the offered solutions, but also those who impose such

irresponsible solutions that could not be supported in the whole of Yugoslavia. We are also concerned that others have too little understanding for our objections and our interpretation, that they do not want alternative solutions to be publicly debated, despite the backing by the constitutional commission of the republican assemblies, delegates' conferences, and even the views of the Slovene Assembly. [passage omitted]

There are also some proposals which are attempting to revise the procedure of constitutional amendments in advance, so that later, through a majority vote, they could achieve changes that could not be agreed on. This, for example, was the case with the proposal on a Yugoslav referendum that is supposed to make up for the lack of agreement among the republican and provincial assemblies. Regardless of the democratic guises under which these proposals appear, they represent nothing but a coup d'etat.

SAWPY Conference Views Labor Problems

LD241037 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1219 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Nov (TANJUG)—There is not much to say, but there is plenty to be done in connection with initial experiences in the implementation of the Anti-Inflation Program and the FEC intervention measures. This final sentence from the introductory report by Zvonimir Hrabar, president of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, sums up very well today's discussion on the economic policy measures at today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium.

In the assessment of most of the participants in the debate, too little time has passed since the adoption of the program for any reliable judgments because everyone, from households and collectives right up to the republics and provinces, is calculating what they have gained and how much they have lost. It must, nevertheless, be admitted that in individual environments reactions to the measures have been very stormy, as was, let us say, the case in Macedonia.

The wave of dissatisfaction, it was heard today, was not provoked simply by the intervention measures. This is best confirmed by the fact the largest protests and work stoppages were in organizations where there has been no freezing of personal incomes. It is obvious, SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium members believe, that previously worker dissatisfaction has been smoldering and that the adoption of the Anti-Inflation Measures should have been preceded by an all-embracing political drive to explain to working people and citizens the essence of the steps taken and what the desired aim of them is.

Work stoppages are increasing seriously, Hrabar warned, and said that over the last 10 months there had been 1,296 strikes in which over 196,000 workers had taken part. This fact must be of concern to all subjective forces and motivate them to action, because work stoppages are taking on a new quality. People are not reacting simply to troubles in their own environment but are also pointing to many social weaknesses.

The trade unions have set about taking action to see whether, in the framework of the existing mechanism, assistance can be given to people affected most by the intervention measures. Such an initiative was agreed to, among others, by Milan Rakas, when he advocated the adoption of a uniform Yugoslav social program. In his assessment, the thesis by which social policy should be left to the republics, municipalities, and work organizations is completely untenable. A uniform policy is needed here and political pressure ought to be exerted for it. Marija Todorovic, reacting to what Rakas was advocating, pointed out that our social policy has been devalued in a major way and reduced simply to social assistance.

Informing members of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium about the causes of worker dissatisfaction in Macedonia, Betodi Petrovski drew attention to the fact that, regardless of the full justification of the demands for an improvement in the economic position of those employed in production, there should be no parceling out of what had not been earned.

In the assessment of Velizar Skerovic, a stormy reaction to the measures could very reliably be expected because they affected most those who should have been least affected by them. He asked why in the intervention measures there was no freezing of expenditure on unnecessary travel around the country and the world, formal dinners, and the use of socially owned cars, etc.

It was vital, Jovan Dejanovic said, that one of the leading people in the Federation appear before the public and explain what the measures are aimed at and what their range is supposed to be. For a long time there has been talk about a realistic economy, and it could be presumed that there will be agitation and pushing of a political nature, especially in collectives operating at a loss.

An expert explanation of the justification of the anti-inflation policy measures, Bogdan Pecotic believes, would not help very much at this point. People must be told in politically understandable language that only by working, saving more, and being more responsible can we emerge from the crisis. Pecotic assigns the biggest role in this to young people.

Franc Setinc informed the meeting that the LCY Central Committee Presidium is almost constantly discussing the initial experiences of the application of the Anti-Inflation Program. They will also be discussed at the next session of the LCY Central Committee, which will focus its attention on the resolution on the country's development in 1988. All the dissatisfaction, Setinc stressed,

should be channelled toward changing everything with which we are now dissatisfied, because there will be a real crisis if we fail to implement the Anti-Inflation Program. As a result, there should be no waiting until freeze expires, without finding solutions to the biggest difficulties by that time.

Marjan Kalanj agreed with the majority's assessment that the reaction to the program could, nevertheless, have been foreseen, but suitable preparations were lacking. Advocating in principle more order, work, and renunciation is not something to be criticized, and this is in keeping with the program. The problem, however, Kalanj says, transmitting the views of workers, lies in the fact that direct producers do not need renunciation. They need the protection of their standard of living.

Taking part in today's debate, Nenad Krekic, member of the FEC and federal secretary for foreign trade, warned that the stagnation of production does not provide a good basis for rapidly being able to overcome the limitations of the majority of the intervention measures. Failed investments—those we have admitted to as well as those we have not—have to come out of the small amount of accumulation, reducing development possibilities. The lack of a market for our goods is increasingly noticeable and the lack of dinars and foreign currency is becoming increasingly acute. In these circumstances, Krekic believes, it is to be able to find means for the greater growth in earnings.

Regardless of all the troubles, a way must nevertheless be found of ensuring for the market sufficient quantities of general consumer goods, so as to avoid privation. A few years ago, Krekic recalled, we opted for repayment of foreign debts, because right up to 1983 we accumulated debts. Then we ceased this and experienced shortages and vouchers. Afterwards we began to repay them. Of course, this had to be reflected in the level of our earnings too.

The FEC is responsible for what it has proposed but Yugoslavia does not have a government but an FEC and this means that it still has a (?level) of responsibility for the measures taken, Krekic said, observing that there are still no true assessments about the reactions to the measures. In his assessment, the protests in Macedonia were not provoked simply because of the Anti-Inflation Program and the intervention measures, but as a result of many years of economic difficulties in this republic.

The market and economic laws are not in the slightest bit humane, Krekic pointed out. This must be known. Thus it is not the slightest bit accidental that accompanying the program there is also a section relating to tax policy that could mitigate these injustices. The problem lies in the fact that large-scale political preparations are needed for a reform of the tax system.

The Presidium then begun a debate on the SAWPY and spontaneous movements.

It is not a good thing to reject initiatives and activities that in a creative and critical manner indicate real social problems and the needs of modern human beings and, in essence, support the development of self-managing relations, Franc Setinc said in an introductory speech on relations between the SAWPY and spontaneous forms of citizens' organizing. Regardless of the extent to which they are inspired by similar movemeents around the world, they are the consequences of the overall democratization in our society and the SAWPY could draw certain lessons from their work methods. The majority of young people in these movements are loyal to the socialist project in society.

Setinc stressed that the platform of the Socialist Alliance, both as a front and as the widest democratic alliance, should be sufficiently wide to make it possible for everybody who accepts general socialist aims to take part. Pointing out that in these movements not everything is left-wing and progressive, Setinc said that it should be remmbered that all these movements had as their basis certain social problems and interests that should by no means be overlooked.

The task of socialist forces is to help these movements to direct themselves toward the real problems of our society, jointly seeking solutions for the participation in the widest self-managing and delegate initiatives, so that these movements are not rejected, left on the margins of social activities, or pushed into destructive opposition, Setinc said inter alia.

A discussion, in which 13 members of the Presidium took part, showed that it is no longer a question of whether or not to recognize spontaneous movements, since they do exist. The question lies in the possibilities of the Socialist Alliance to accept all the initiatives from citizens and to direct their energy toward changing the existing situation, eliminate inertia, and the forum type of work. [passage omitted]

A speech by Milan Janjic, president of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, that is, focused only on the polemics of some attitudes expressed in a summary of the discussion on the same theme, instead of presenting a wider view of the stands of youth. His speech was assessed to have been "one-sided." Presenting his personal stand, inter alia, he pointed out that those stands that identify spontaneous forms of people's organizing with spontaneous movements, and which then claim that questions that are important to these movements are a prerequisite for a way out of the crisis. There is no single theoretician of new movements who blieves that their aim is socialism, Janjic added, for the simple reason that they have abandoned the idea of a struggle for the traditional color, red, of the workers' movement and introduced the green as the single aim for a better life.

The next item on the agenda was devoted to the attitude of the Socialist Alliance toward religious holidays. The reason was last year's public Christmas greetings in

Slovenia. According to Milan Vukasinovic, who submitted an introductory report, the greetings appeared in an unusual way, changing the 40-year-old practice.

The concrete questions discussed today were: Should Christmas become a day off from work, should political officials publicly congratulate religious citizens on holidays, and can church dignitaries be allowed to appear on television, radio, and other public information media in connection with those occasions.

The discussion indicated the full delicacy of these questions, even some differences in opinions. Starting from this, as well as from the stand that this is an area where speedier and more administrative solutions are not acceptable, the Presidium decided to establish its stands at the next session.

In the discussion, it was pointed out that a manifestation of religious feelings is a private matter for the individual, that the Constitution and laws ensure freedom of religion, as well as the equality of religious communities, of which there are over 40 in our country. The existence of the sectarian attitude toward the church and the church toward the state, was also pointed out.

Some united stands can be drawn from the discussion. Christmas will be marked in the same way as it has been so far, that is, as a working day. If Christmas were to become a day off, this would mean the entrance of religion on the public political scene, it would also mean giving benefits to only one group of the population. However, Slovenes will continue discussions on this theme, since they do not regard this date as only a church holiday, but also a holiday of civilization, culture, and people.

In most parts of the country, sociopolitical workers will continue to send only personal greetings to church dignitaries. As far as the broadcasting of Christmas and similar messages by church dignitaries is concerned, according to some assessments, this is completely unacceptable. For these needs, they have their own very developed press.

As Nenad Bucin demanded at the start of the session, Kosovo SAWP Republican Conference President Bajram Selimi informed the Presidency as to how and why it was decided that flags of Albanian and Turkish nationalities, bearing the five-pointed star, should be hung. Selimi said this appearance for the nationalities' flags had earlier been accepted in the Presidencies of the SFRY and the SAWP Federal Conference, and in the LCY Central Committee Presidium. In addition, they reflected the opinions of the members of these nationalities in Kosovo. Selimi also said that a corresponding federal law was to have been passed as long ago as 1986. The law was not passed, and we have begun implementing these stances, and when the law is passed we will coordinate the appearance of the flags with its regulations. The Federal Conference Presidency, said Selimi, warned us that such action would mean prejudging the decision of the SFRY Assembly delegates and that political decisions cannot be treated as law. However, by that time we had already carried out the whole task on distributing the flags and giving instructions on hanging them up.

Nenad Bucin reacted in a particularly sharp way to this, saying that all this looked to him like it has already by accomplished, particularly bearing in mind the fact that the delegates' initiative to pass this law on the flags of nationalities in the SFRY Assembly is being kept on ice.

The members of the Presidency expressed the united opinion that this was a case of prejudging the Assembly's decision and a premature step. They expressed disagreement with the approach that a decision should be made on the basis of political stances, without awaiting the law. Following from these stances, the Presidency proposed that tomorrow a meeting should be held between representatives of Serbia, Macedonia, Montenegro, and Kosovo and the representatives of the SFRY Assembly to find a suitable solution for Republic Day.

Director Resigns Over Exchange Affair

AU181810 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Nov 87 p14

[Text] Kavadarci, 12 Nov (TANJUG)—Boris Georgievski, director of the Tikves-Komerc Work Organization in Kavadarci, has submitted his resignation, which was unanimously accepted by the Workers' Council. Georgievski and his closest colleagues were involved in the "bill of exchange affair" of the Elektrika Work Organization in Kavadarci. Tikves-Komerc has also issued unbacked bills of exchange to a total value of 1.5 billion dinars. The economy of this commune now finds itself in a virtually hopeless situation.

Papers Faulted For 'Mistakes,' 'Mistruths'

AU231523 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Nov 87 p 6

[Unattributed report "Responsibility Sought of Chief Editor of *SVET*"]

[Excerpts] At the meeting of the editorial collegium of the *Politika* newspaper organization held on 6 November, it was determined that the periodical *Svet* had for a long time repeated editorial mistakes. The latest example was the publishing of Radmilo Kljajic's speech from the session of the Belgrade LC Organization City Committee, which was a serious editorial mistake as it harmed the *Politika* Newspaper Organization. Kljajic's speech, which contained a series of unproved assertions and insinuations, was published despite the unanimous conclusion of the members of the City Committee not to publish it until all the material of the working group to establish Kljajic's guilt had been prepared—this will be discussed at the next session of the City Committee.

Members of the collegium decided that the interview by Jela Jevremovic, the chief and responsible editor of *Svet*, with Dr Rajko Medenica, who had been sentenced in court to a long-term sentence, was a big professional mistake which discredited and offended well-known personalities from political and public life. It was emphasized at the collegium that the editorial mistakes in the publication had been going on for a long time and that the chief and responsible editor, despite warnings and assessments of several meetings of the editorial collegium, did not take any steps to prevent these mistakes and to bring the editorial policy of this publication into line with accepted social tenets and the editorial concept established by the founder. Because of all this, the responsibility was sought of Jela Jevremovic, the chief and responsible editor of *Svet*, which otherwise is incurring losses. [passage omitted]

The editorial collegium judged that the article by Slavoljub Djukic who recently retired, entitled "Journalists go to Heaven" and published in the latest issue of *Intervju*, included a series of unfounded assertions and mistruths on the replacement of several chief editors and on events at the time of liberalism in 1972, when individuals came into conflict with LC policies. It was stated that this article was written in a biased way, in a context of invented stories and allusions to supposed lists dealing with the replacement of editors. [passage omitted]

FEC President Mikulic on Strikes, Debt Talks

LD261419 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Text] Valjevo, 25 Nov (TANJUG)—The lack of awareness about the efforts required to overcome the crisis is the biggest obstacle to restoring economic and social health. Without this awareness, there can be no concrete action. We are witnessing the spreading of a lack of faith that there is a way out of our misfortunes, FEC President Branko Mikulic said today to the political aktiv of the Valjevo Municipal Assembly on the FEC'S intervention measures.

We have proposed intervention measures, Mikulic continued, out of sheer necessity, since we could no longer endure the increase in the disparity in prices of many domestic products and inflation. Objections are being raised that the elimination of certain disparities has not been well measured. Perhaps mistakes of around a decimal point have been made when balancing some prices, but it is certain, Mikulic said, that the price imbalance is not as bad as during the time of great fluctuation before the intervention measures were passed.

In view of the fact that the adoption of the Anti-Inflation Program was followed by strikes in some collectives, and remembering the claims that these strikes were the consequence of the measures adopted, I believe, the FEC president stressed, that these strikes took place in collectives that have been stagnating for a long time. In such enviroments the situation can be improved only by more work, not by stopping it. Apart from this, Muklic said, even before the adoption of the Anti-Inflation Program there were quite a few strikes in the country.

Answering question, Mikulic in particular commented on the effectiveness of the social policy. In order to improve it, the FEC will adopt certain measures even before the end of the year, Mikulic said.

Speaking about the further stabilization of the economy, the FEC president said:

One of the essential prerequisites to achieve economic stabilization and dynamic rates of growth is to reach an agreement with foreign creditors on rescheduling our debt. With this goal in view, we have adopted a certain program that we will offer as our platform for negotiations on rescheduling the foreign debt. We have decided that we, rather than some international financial institution or a group of creditors, should initiate the settlement of this question and propose the platform for negotiations. Since we know best our economic situation and social conditions, we better than anybody else can see the ways, devices, and methods for overcoming inflation. In negotiations with creditors and the IMF, Mikulic stressed, we will treat the rescheduling of our debts as an economic and financial question in the interest of Yugoslavia, and on this basis we will seek agreement and solutions of mutual interest.

Our friends in the world often tell us and publicly state that they are interested in Yugoslavia as a stable, free, independent, and nonaligned country. We value this moral support. However, it would mean much more to us if, for example, the markets of the EEC and other developed countries opened themselves up more to our exports, supported our proposal for rescheduling the debt, opened up wider opportunities for industrial cooperation, included our organizations of associated labor and science in programs of scientific and technological development, for example, within the framework of Eureka, invested more through joint investments in the development of production service activities in Yugoslavia, and so forth. In this way, a huge contribution would be made to stabilizing and restructuring the Yugoslav economy and to its further development, and thereby also to political stability in the SFRY.

Yugoslavia is not facing any kind of crisis in view of its strategic position in Europe and the world. It will continue to be a free, independent, and nonaligned country and as such will be a significant factor for peace, stability, and security in Europe and elsewhere. But, we want Yugoslavia to develop further and to be the most stable and prosperous human society, open to all progressive processes in the world, FEC President Branko Mikulic concluded.

Further Reportage on Labor Troubles

Strike in Cacak Factory

AU241120 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Nov 87 p 4

[M.M. report: "High Cost Requires Higher Pay"]

[Text] Cacak, 19 Nov—Workers at the Prvi Oktobar Ready-Made Clothes Factory have gone on strike. Workers on the first shift at this Cacak factory stopped work today, expressing dissatisfaction at the latest price increases and their low personal incomes, which amounted to about 80,000 dinars [a month] in the first 9 months of this year. The strike in this collective actually started yesterday afternoon, when about 300 workers on the second shift stopped work.

This afternoon, a meeting was held of the Committee for All-Peoples Defense and Social Self-Protection, at which it was concluded, among other things, that a work stoppage could not quickly solve the problem of the employees' incomes and that, at this moment when they were working at full capacity for a well-known foreign buyer, every lost working hour represented a step backward in the completion of assignments and contracted work.

At the time of the strike, a workers' meeting was also held, at which the employees asked for an increase in their personal incomes, although this goes against current legal regulations, as Prvi Oktobar has operated at a loss of around 500 million dinars in the last nine months.

Aluminum Workers Refused Raises

AU241758 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Nov 87 p 6

[S.Petrovic report: "Wages Are Not the Only Reason"]

[Excerpt] Slovenska Bistrica, 20 Nov—In front of the Communal Assembly, today, almost 1,200 workers of the Impol aluminum processing industry demanded that Slavko Klajndinst, its president, help solve the difficulties that have amassed in their collective. Because of this, almost 2,000 employees in this work organization stopped work yesterday morning, demanding above all that their personal incomes be increased by 13.5 percent, the figure agreed on by the workers councils of all 10 basic organizations of associated labor. However, the firm's management, acting in line with the law on income and total revenue and rescue, suspended this decision on income increases, since Impol is on the list of loss-makers. [passage omitted]

Doboj Workers Resume Work

AU241330 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Nov 87 p 4

[Text] Doboj, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—After an 8-day work stoppage, all employees at the Modeks ready-made clothing factory in Doboj, which is part of the Sarajevo Alhos organization, went back to their work places and continued working.

The strike was started by workers dissatisfied with their average income over 9 months of 82,000 dinars a month, the loss of 127 million dinars, and other difficulties. They blamed the managers for the numerous troubles in the collective, so at an extraordinary meeting of the workers' council Ferhat Kapetanovic, the technical director and Senad Mutic, the commercial manager, were relieved of their duties, and an initiative was begun to replace Hakija Deljkic, the director of the factory.

Interior Minister Culafic Visits Kosovo

AU242114 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Nov 87 pg 1

[Text] Pristina, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—Dobroslav Culafic, member of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs, today paid a visit to Kosovo accompanied by Svetomir Lalovic, secretary for internal affairs of the SR of Serbia. The two secretaries are reported to have had talks with the leading officials of the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs about the internal affairs organs' further tasks in implementing the conclusions of the ninth session of the LCY Central Committee and implementing the SFRY Presidency's decision outlining special security reasons that prompted the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs to be directly involved in organizing and carrying out a number of state security tasks in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

In the talks Culafic stressed that the decision gave rise to speculations, guesses and interest, in particular, among various circles abroad and in some foreign information media, as to the meaning of the decision and especially of the decision to send a militia unit to Kosovo.

These circles have been manipulating the question of whether this step meant an intention to introduce military rule in the province, or a police administration, or whether the decision implies suspension for the appropriate internal affairs organs in Kosovo. Various figures on the strength of the joint unit were put forward. The decision and all issues related to it have become a topic of constant interest. And interpretations of these issues for opposing and hostile forces and individuals in the country are interpreted and commented on according to their ideological inclinations. For Albanian nationalists, the decision is yet another form of pressure on Albanians in the province. Serbian nationalists, in general, consider

the decision as a measure long overdue with individuals of bureaucratic-dogmatic orientations arguing that it was high time for such measures to be taken, and so on.

Following the ninth session of the LCY Central Committee, Culafic went on to say, the political-security situation in Kosovo has become increasingly strained by various forms of excessive behavior on a larger scale and of more serious nature than before the session. It has become obvious, especially during October, that the state of intranational relations in the province has seriously deteriorated, threatening further exacerbations of possibly unforseeable security consequences for both Kosovo and Yugoslavia as a whole.

The ninth session of the LCY Central Committee seems to have provided an occasion for an ever-increasing number of cases of excessive behavior in Kosovo to the detriment of the non-Albanian population. The majority of incidents have, after the ninth session, involved children, the younger generation. It is logical to ask if these children are aware of the nature of the session and, if they are, are they committing these offenses as a response to it? It is obvious that they know nothing about the session and that, by implication, there must be somebody behind their activity, organizing and directing it. In other words, it is quite clear that the protagonists of Albanian nationalism and separatism have used the LCY Central Committee session as a pretext for continuing their active and sinister work on fulfilling their strategic goals and, in that context, to oppose the LC measures and other organized socialist forces for stabilizing the situation in Kosovo. In other words, this is how Albanian nationalists and separatists perpetuate their counterrevolutionary activity. Meanwhile, Culafic continued, activity continues from the positions of Albanian and Montenegrin nationalism, chauvinism and revanchism and, in particular, the activity that is increasingly characterized opnely by demands for abolishing the autonomous status of the province, introducing military rule, and embarking on an armed conflict. All this exacerbates intranational relations to a very serious degree.

In view of all this, the SFRY Presidency, following an analysis of the political-security situation in Yugoslavia and in Kosovo, in particular, judged that, in view of the mounting security problems and the serious possibility of their further exacerbation, it was necessary for the internal affairs organs to take additional measures. These measures are more specifically designated in the above-mentioned decision by the SFRY Presidency.

Of particular importance is the fact that neither by its content nor its nature can the decision be interpreted as a sign of distrust or suspension of the Kosovo internal affairs services. For, in the complex security situation over recent years, Kosovo internal affairs organs have successfully carried out a large number of tasks. However, security problems have obviously become more serious and more numerous. This is the gist of the decision to send professional and expert help to the internal affairs services in Kosovo. In particular, this is meant to help with activities designated by the decision. This, at the same time, heightens the degree of the responsibility that the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs will have for directly organizing and carrying out these activities which, among other things, include countering attacks on the country's security by certain circles outside the country, including increasingly overt and dangerous activity from the ranks of hostile Albanian emigres.

It is necessary to have a high level of professional of professional attitude and great experience in these affairs. The decision, therefore, means a great responsibility for the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, and particularly for the state security service of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, for its consistent and effective implementation.

There is a great deal of interest, Culafic continued, for the kind of joint police unit that has been assigned to Kosovo since 25 October. The dispatch of this unit, which is regulated by the decision of the SFRY Presidency, has a considerably different character than in 1981, when joint police units were assigned to Kosovo. In the present case, this is a preventive action exclusively within the framework of the protection of the constitutionally established system. This unit is in Kosovo in order to act in possible situations of mass demonstrations or other forms of disturbance of peace and order directed at undermining or destroying the constitutionally established system. It will act in all such possible situations, regardless of who was the cause of these events or who took part in them.

For the time being, the joint unit consists of policemen from the federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs' policemen brigade—300 personnel who are well trained and equipped for action in such situations. It is necessary to point out that this unit has not yet intervened in Kosovo. Its activity has been based on regular daily exercise training and producing work and plan programs for action in various situations. According to all the plans, a possible intervention of this unit will be carried out jointly with the Kosovo police, and we must view these activities only from the point of view of aid to the organs of the Kosovo organs of internal affairs.

I must say, stressed Culafic, that the arrival of the joint unit in Kosovo has been well received according to the information we have at our disposal. Likewise, we can already talk about some positive effects of the decision of the SFRY Presidency and the dispatch of the joint unit.

However, Culafic emphasized particularly, it is clear that the presence of the joint unit in Kosovo, as well as the activity of the internal affairs organs in implementing the decisions of the SFRY Presidency, can on no account mean abolishing the causes of the situation that leads to the activity of Albanian nationalists and separatists, Serbian nationalists and others. The presence of the joint

unit and the activity of the internal affairs organs as a whole are one of the presuppositions that the action at all fronts of social activity is conducted in peaceful conditions, without the burdens that require daily "fire-fighting."

We must continually bear in mind that the vigorous, effective, and consistent implementation and putting into practice of the conclusions of the ninth LCY Central Committee session on the part of all the subjects of society and the broadest united socio-political action are the only way to attain a permanent stabilization of the political and security situation in Kosovo. In all this, a significant place is occupied by the system of social self-protection in Kosovo, and the activity of some subjects and systems must on the whole be raised to a level that is imperatively imposed by the security demands in the province, and which are also of interest for the security of Yugoslavia. The internal affairs organs of Kosovo, Serbia, the federation, and the entire country, as part of this system, muct carry out their duties and responsibilities with maximum mobility and responsibility and in keeping with the law. I am convinced, Culafic stressed, that the internal affairs organs are capable of successfully fullfilling the set tasks and that they will give their full contribution to efforts to preserve the constitutional system ensuring the citizens' personal and interests security, the protection of social ownership and the overall security of Yugoslavia. A considerable help to this will be provided, apart from the well-established work methods and mutual cooperation, by joint forms of work of internal affairs organs concerning specific security issues that are already functioning and that will, according to the form and content, be brought into conformity with the topical security needs.

The federal, republican, and provincial internal affairs secretaries visited the joint police unit and were briefed in detail on the activities of the members of the unit, their work plans, and the conditions in which they work. Three secretaries also visited a police unit for special activities of the Kosovo secretariat for Internal Affairs.

USSR-U.S. Agreement Provides 'Fresh Hope'

LD251828 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Our foreign political commentary is today devoted to the atmosphere preceding the meeting in Washington between Reagan and Gorbachev. Everything seems to be ready for the two leaders, in just under 2 weeks, to sign an agreement on medium- and short-range missiles, Milika Sundic maintains in his commentary:

The two superpowers have finally reached an agreement about all the details of the treaty, reached at an earlier stage, on eliminating medium- and short-range missiles from Europe. This is the outcome of two days of negotiations between the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister. Shultz and Shevardnadze also drew up the agenda for the coming meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev, thus paving the way for negotiations about all controversial issues existing between the two countries. The Geneva dialogue appeared not to have been an easy one, but the readiness displayed by both Moscow and Washington to enter a new stage in their relations made it more effective and prevented it from failing to produce results. This readiness will, no doubt, have a positive effect on overall trends in the world, in other words, not only on relations between the two superpowers or two military blocs.

The signing of the agreement on removing medium- and short-range missiles from Europe, Soviet Asia and (?Alaska) will mark the beginning of a process to resolve one of the most serious problems of the present day world, that is the problem of universal and controlled disarmament, both nuclear and conventional. It is expected that, during their 3-day meeting in Washington, Reagan and Gorbachev will make a step further from what they agreed on, in principle, in Reykjavik, that is, to speed up negotiations on reducing and limiting strategic nuclear weapons by 50 percent and, at the same time, to attempt to find solutions to many of the world's trouble spots where Soviet and U.S. interests intermingle and clash such as Afghanistan, Central America and the crisis in the Near and Middle East.

According to military experts, the missile agreement will to no considerable extent reduce the striking power of the two largest world powers. However, its significance, in any case, does not lie in this but, primarily, in the fact that it will help to create a more favorable climate for further steps in disarmament and for advancing bilateral relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Since the end of World War II there has been no more significant agreement than this one between the two countries. This fact alone is enough to interpret the agreement as providing fresh hope for a better future and, perhaps, as the beginning of the end to illusions that the uncontrolled arms race, which has characterized the postwar development in the world, can secure a stable and lasting peace.

As the two most powerful countries in the world, the United States and the Soviet Union bear special responsibility, no less than during World War II for safeguarding world peace. Reagan and Gorbachev will have a historic opportunity to reiterate this in practice by signing the missile agreement and by promising that this will not be the end of negotiations. One of the results of the coming Washington meeting is likely to be an agreement about President Reagan's visit to Moscow next spring when new progress could be made in Moscow-Washington relations.

Comment on Shultz-Shevardnadze Meeting

AU252045 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Branislav Canak commentary on the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting in Geneva]

[Text] It is a fact that this meeting was not included in the program of talks in preparation for the Reagan-Gorbachev summit. The problems that led to the meeting, as may have been expected, pertained to measures for the verification of the compliance with the agreement. This question was present at the negotiating table all the time, but it is obvious that the experts could not solve it, therefore Shevardnadze and Shultz took up the task.

One could thereby conclude that politics won over technology in the search for suitable and mutually acceptable measures. This is understandable if one knows that some solutions offered in the draft, despite their apparent technical nature can encroach deeply on the political sphere. The failure to believe that a technical measure will suffice for one side to be convinced of the good intentions of the other certainly is a political aspect. If one adds that not only the coordination of the technical aspect of the agreement was involved in this stage, but also the fact that there are different views of what the object of verification is, then the political dimension becomes even more pronounced. The Americans, for instance, insisted that the inspection envisaged by the agreement on medium-range missiles should include Soviet intercontinental missiles too. It was asserted, namely, that the SS-25 intercontinental missiles are very similar to the SS-20 medium-range missiles that, allegedly, could be misused. However, according to some sources, Soviet representatives offered photographs and diagrams that prove that there is no similarity between the two types of missiles. In order to have a more complete picture, one should add that the problem of verification is discussed now even in the case of some agreements—signed 15 years ago but still unratified—concerning limits to nuclear experiments and peaceful nuclear tests.

This, of course, was not the only topic of the Geneva meeting. Reports say that regional questions and hotbeds of crisis were also discussed, which is a usual item at the agenda of such meetings and summits, of course.

The fact that other details of Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Washington were also discussed shows that Shultz and Shevardnadze did not have it easy. Some of those details, such as Gorbachev's wish to address a joint session of Congress, gave the hosts much to worry about. It is not just a protocol issue. Reactions ranged from wanting to allow the address—but with the condition of reciprocity—to conservative politicians refusing to agree to Gorbachev's speech.

In any case, it seems that everything is now in order. It is left to Reagan and Gorbachev to use this meeting not only to sign the agreement, but also to continue the dialogue that would strengthen a healthier atmosphere in international relations originated by successful negotiations on medium-range and short-range missiles.

Ethiopian Leader Mengistu Continues Visit

Mojsov Toast at Dinner

LD192057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1814 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, has given a dinner in honor of Ethiopian President Mengistu at which toasts were exchanged.

Drawing attention to the importance of the consolidation of fruitful traditional cooperation between the two countries, Mojsov stressed that such cooperation manifested "the loyalty of our peoples to the joint aims" and that "their closeness is inspired by those historic experiences that determined their aspirations toward freedom, independence, progress, and peace."

President Mojsov said that there existed a "mutual and realistic need for examining the range of our cooperation and establishing the guidelines, relying on considerable joint experience,that would ensure continuity and development."

Mojsov expressed appreciation for the fact that President Mengistu's visit comes immediately after the proclamation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, "a historic act with which the Ethiopian people marked deep societal transformation." He added that Yugoslavia and Ethopia can now discuss beneficial prospects for the further development of mutual relations and cooperation even more closely and in a more constructive spirit. This first and foremost refers to a more effective integration of economies and joint performance in mutually beneficial projects with emphasis on the long-term development of cooperation, regardless of the problems that are restrictive at the moment, pointed out the president of the SFRY Presidency.

Speaking about the international situation, President Mojsov said, among other things, that "the present world is becoming increasingly one entity" and that "it is increasingly difficult to divide its problems and observe and tackle them in isolation." Because of this particular integration of the world and in light of major changes brought about by the unimagined development of science and technology, I point to the positive move—I would say a historic move—which has now begun in the sphere of disarmament and relations between the superpowers, with regard to their major influence on world security," added Mojsov. Developing countries, even those least developed, have never been asked for a redistribution of the world riches, though none of the

unjust systems got rid of them. They only appeal for the observance of reality and their own, often immeasurable difficulties, as well as the examination of the long-term needs of the world and in this connection ask only for the most basic things. They also ask for the optimum conditions in order to boost their own growth and strengthen their potential," said Lazar Mojsov.

The president of the SFRY Presidency pointed out that "world development as a whole requires a more favorable climate, an atmosphere of broad conviction that what is involved is a global problem, and not a problem of individual or groups of countries; that what is involved, ultimately, is the largest priority problem of the world, which is soon to enter the 21st century."

Mojsov added that Africa has found support for its independence in the policy of nonalignment and that the continent is "the biggest stronghold of nonalignment. At the same time, however, Africa is the biggest area of poverty and ground for pressure and interference of various kinds."

Lazar Mojsov stressed that the maintenance of instability in southern Africa is to the advantage of extra-African interests alone and that the consolidation of unity and the role of the OAU—"into which the invaluable Ethiopian contribution has been incorporated"—is in the vital interests of the African countries.

President Mojsov stressed the need for nonaligned countries and the developing world to actively operate on the international scene if they want to be in a position to influence their own future and affect a solution, with their equal participation, of all the most important problems pertaining to international relations.

The Nonaligned Movement, Mojsov added, now represents "considerably more than just moral force. It is demonstrating that it can influence world relations." "The cohesive unity of the movement on its authentic principles—and it suffices to size up no more than the activities since the Harare meeting—has shown itself to be, as always, a most efficient instrument against current and all future challenges. I believe that in responding to them, Yugoslavia and Ethiopia will continue to cooperate toward the same objectives and in the same spirit in order to ensure the strengthening of united action and the capability of the movement on this historic mission in its struggle for peace, development, and progress. The two can also continue the struggle for the democratization of bilateral relations, as well as for justice and equality among all the world's peoples," said Lazar Mojsov, concluding his toast.

Speaks at Factory, Dinner

EA202304 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam has stressed that in order to use extensivily and with modern methods the vast lands and natural resources of our country, with a predominantly agricultural economy, we should not be limited by having to import certain machinery. It is of crucial importance that we instead establish plants to produce durable agricultural machinery, which will lead to economic benefits. He said that to this end, the cooperation of friendly developed countries on the basis of geniune and mutual benefit represents an unparalled solution. The comrade president made this statement today during his tour of a tractor factory in Belgrade. Asefa Seyoum, the *Ethiopian News Agency* reporter has telephoned the following details from Belgrade:

[Asefa] Continuing his official and study visit to Yugoslavia, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE [Working Party of Ethiopia] Central Committee, PDRE [People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia] president, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, made this statement while inspecting the (Maji) agricultural machinary factory, the largest in the country. During his time there, he was briefed by the relevant officials and exchanged ideas with them. The factory's experts expressed readiness, in line with cordial relations and friendship and the existing mutual cooperation agreement between the two countries, to make Yugoslavia's vast experience available for the PDRE's reconstruction endeavors. They also briefed Comrade President Mengistu and his delegation in detail on the factory's structure.

Comrade President Mengistu briefed the comrades on the facts of the agricultural development situation, Ethiopia's active plan to promote the sector to a mechanized level, and the aid needed from friendly countries like Yugoslavia. The comrade president said that the use of vast areas and water resources was the prime plan in the reconstruction endeavors. He stressed that to implement this, manpower training and experience were vital.

In another development, Comrade Mengistu said that Ethiopia, for its part, would strive for the mutual benefit and well-being of the two peoples to strengthen the long-standing cultural relations and friendship with Yugoslavia. He said this yesterday evening at a dinner given in his honor. The comrade secretary general said Ethiopia and Yugoslavia, which were founding members of the Nonaligned Movement, had an age-old friendship, which since the eruption of our great revolution had come to be based on a mutual internationalist attitude, as particularly illustrated by their common support for peace and prosperity. He praised Yugoslavia's genuine attitude toward Ethiopia.

In his address, Comrade Lazar Mojsov, the country's leader, said Yugoslavia and its leaders wholeheartedly supported the Ethiopian revolutionary process, its victories, its leaders, and particularly its peaceful stance. He reaffirmed that in line with its similar stance, his country would make every effort in its power to provide the necessary assistance and to further strengthen relations.

During their earlier official and private talks, the two leaders exchanged ideas extensively on ways of promoting peace, prosperity, and progress for their peoples by strengthening cooperation in all spheres. They also reviewed the international situation.

Talks With Mikulic

LD202020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1844 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Nov (TANJUG)—Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, held talks in Belgrade today with FEC President Branko Mikulic.

Particular attention was devoted to the strengthening and further development of bilateral relations between Ethiopia and Yugoslavia. It was stated that cooperation in the economic sphere is not keeping pace with the high level of political relations. As a result, additional efforts should be taken aimed at broadening economic cooperation. Bearing in mind the limited financial possibilities, varied forms of trade should be exploited, such as compensation trade, barter deals and the like. Interest was expressed in developing cooperation between Ethiopia and Yugoslavia in the field of electrification, the construction industry, agriculture, and other fields. There was also reference to the participation of Yugoslav work organizations in the production of electrical equipment, construction elements, and the production of cotton, coffee and tea.

The Yugoslav side stressed the readiness to continue to participate in providing technical assistance and instruction to Ethiopian citizens. The Ethiopian side would like Yugoslav experts to give assistance with the architectural design, erection, and organization of new towns.

Mengistu and Mikulic also exchanged views on some questions of international economic relations. It was assessed that the economic position of the developing countries continues to deteriorate, so it is vital to take urgent measures in order to facilitate their quickest possible development. The great indebtedness of the developing countries represents a special problem, which to a large extent has contributed to the stagnation of these countries. As a result it is vital for international financial institutions to support, through more favorable conditions, the developing countries' development programs.

Talks With Mojsov End

LD202130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1948 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Nov (TANJUG)—Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam ended their official talks this evening with the assessment that the dialogue had been useful and the visit of the Ethiopian President to Yugoslavia very significant for the further promotion of bilateral cooperation. They expressed hope that a more fruitful and all-embracing cooperation could be expected in future, especially in the economic sphere.

The Ethiopian president briefed his hosts on the basic points of the Ethiopia's 5-year economic development plan, stressing the possibility of the participation of Yugoslav work organizations in some investment projects. The Yugoslav side expressed a desire for Yugoslav firms to take part in the construction of some economic installations. Possibilities for the participation of Yugoslav enterprises in the construction of a railway line in Ethiopia, the electrification of towns, and the preparation of plans for urban development of some administrative centers were examined. The two sides also agreed to remove certain difficulties concerning the participation of Yugoslav partners in the construction of some installations in Ethiopia.

Presidents Mojsov and Mengistu noted that possibilities also exist for the promotion of commodities' exchange. Heads of economic departments, who also held talks today, briefed the presidents on these and other issues concerning economic cooperation.

Possibilities for the promotion of military-economic cooperation were also on the agenda of the final talks.

Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam will tomorrow leave Belgrade for Sarajevo, where he will hold talks with the republican leaders of Bosnia-Hercegovina and visit some work organizations.

Krunic Continues Official Visit to Africa

Talks With Mugabe Conclude

LD201922 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1103 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Harare, 20 Nov (TANJUG)—Bosko Krunic, LCY Central Committee Presidium President, and his host Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, first secretary of ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African Nationation Union—Patriotic Front], this morning concluded their official talks in Harare, where a new protocol on cooperation has just been signed between the LCY and ZANU-PF.

Bosko Krunic and Robert Mugabe held three rounds of talks on the promotion of general interparty cooperation and cooperation between the two countries, the international political and economic situation, and the Nonaligned Movement's activities.

The talks took place in a very friendly, constructive working atmosphere, and they confirmed, as was expected, that identical or very similar views are held on the most important international problems, particularly those most affecting the nonaligned countries.

Mugabe and Krunic very positively assessed bilateral relations, which date back to the time when Mugabe was leading the struggle for independence. Both sides showed a readiness to promote comprehensive cooperation between Zimbabwe and Yugoslavia even further.

This was confirmed also at today's news conference, at which Mugabe said that this visit had been important and successful and that it represents another step forward in the growing cooperation between the two nonaligned and friendly countries.

Mugabe also paid tribute again to Yugoslavia for its assistance to Zimbabwe in the struggle for independence. From that time, Mugabe stressed, we have felt that Yugoslavia is among our dearest friends.

Accepting Comrade Krunic's invitation to visit Yugoslavia, Mugabe stressed that the struggle continues against colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, and imperialism, and expressed the conviction that success is inevitable.

It is easy to build such model friendly relations and cooperation on such firm foundations, established at the time when Mugabe was leading the struggle for independence, Krunic said, fully agreeing with the assessment of the party leader and Zimbabwean prime minister on Yugoslav-Zimbabwean relations.

Geographical distance has never hindered the two parties and peoples, which successfully completed the struggle for independence and set up the constant development of very successful cooperation in all fields.

Krunic also stressed that the talks were very open and useful, and noted that the worrying situation in southern Africa, where the white minority regime is oppressing the African majority and constantly trying to destabilize its independent African neighbors, is one of the most important topics.

He expressed the view that this international crisis is one of the constant preoccupations of the world's progressive parties and movements.

Krunic paid tribute to Mugabe as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement for the dynamism and substance of the activities of the movement since the eight summit held in September last year in Harare.

He promised support to Zimbabwe and to Mugabe personally in the coming activities of the movement, stating that all members of the movement bear responsibility for its successful and effective action.

This morning Dr Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Digymus Mutasa, ZANU-PF secretary for international relations, Politburo member, and speaker of the House of Assembly; signed a new agreement on cooperation between the LCY and ZANU-PF.

The LCY delegation leaves Harare for Lusaka this afternoon for a visit of several days to Zambia, where it will be staying at the invitation of Dr Kenneth Kaunda, president of the republic and of the United National Independence Party.

Arrives in Zambia

LD210024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1958 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Lusaka, 20 Nov (TANJUG)—Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who is leading an LCY delegation, arrived this afternoon in Lusaka on a visit to Zambia for several days.

Alexander Grey Zulu, secretary general of UNIP [United National Independence Party], Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane, and a number of other eminent party and state officials welcomed the LCY delegation. Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, was greeted here with the highest honors reserved for foreign statesmen. The ceremony was attended by the entire diplomatic corps.

Shortly after the formal ceremony, Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda had an initial round of talks with the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Kaunda and Krunic held a brief working meeting on the official talks that start tomorrow afternoon. Krunic and Kaunda then joined the other members of the two party delegations.

"We attach a great deal of importance to this visit," said President Kaunda, stressing that the delegation "also represents Tito's Yugoslavia which means a lot in our lives."

On this occasion too, Kaunda drew attention to the great importance and contribution of Yugoslavia to the Nonaligned Movement ever since it took part in its founding. He stressed that Tito's work must never be forgotten and that the best way to do keep it from being forgotten is to follow with determination the road of nonalignment. Kaunda concluded that he is very pleased that Yugoslavia is very loyal to the policy of the Nonaligned Movement.

For his part, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium paid tribute to President Kaunda, the creator of the humanist-oriented policy in Zambia and a great fighter for African rights who actively contributed

to the Nonaligned Movement. Krunic also drew attention to the importance of this visit, especially now when nonaligned and other developing countries are faced with considerable political and economic challenges.

He added that the two party delegations will exchange views on topical and acute international problems, as well as on promoting party and other bilateral cooperation.

Krunic and his hosts are expected, among other things, to lay special emphasis on the worrying crisis in southern Africa and other international hotbeds of crisis.

The LCY delegation, which includes Dr Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and others, met Yugoslav businessmen and other Yugoslavs in temporary employment in Zambia this evening.

Interviewed by Zimbabwe Paper

LD231419 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1158 GMT 23 Nov 87

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, November 23 (TANJUG)—"The Nonaligned Movement is deeply convinced that peace in the world is indivisible, that development and prosperity are an inalienable right of all peoples and that to realize them necessary are changes in the existing international political and economic relations," Bosko Krunic, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee, said in an interview with Zimbabwe's *Daily Herald* released here today.

The existing international situation is a source of concern for an overwhelming majority of mankind on account of tensions, hot spots of crises, wars, arms race, rivalry between the superpowers, widening gap between the developed and the underdeveloped countries and other problems, he said.

Krunic particularly drew attention to rivalries among big powers to win their spheres of influence in third countries. The superpowers and their blocs want to achieve such goals by way of their physical presence, doctrinary and economic pressures as well as by way of aggressive appearances in the field of culture and economics, he said.

In this connection, Krunic said that of great importance is to set up a broadly progressive and democratic front through strengthening antiwar, anticolonial and antimilitary forces. Within this process, he stressed, of exceptional importance are the role and place of the Nonaligned movement as a global, independent and non-bloc factor.

Answering the question of arms race, Krunic set out his opinion that the Nonaligned Movement should further support and encourage the superpowers' orientation to negotiations.

"The liquidation of the inhuman system of apartheid is only a matter of time and we feel convinced that this will happen in a near future," Krunic went on in commenting on the situation in the south of Africa where, he said, the front-line countries manifest their unflagging morale and heroism in the struggle for freedom, national and racial equality.

Turning to socialism as a world process, the president of the LCY Presidency pointed out that Yugoslavia believes that richness in practice and specific features in building socialism contribute to its affirmation and spreading.

In connection with this, Krunic said that monolithism as a model of relationships among socialist forces is unacceptable, evaluating at the same time as exceptionally important reforms in socialist countries, particularly so in the Soviet Union and China.

Bilateral relations between Zimbabwe and Yugoslavia are excellent, Krunic assessed. This has been once again confirmed at the talks between the LCY delegation led by him and Robert Mugabe as well as other top party leaders of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) in Harare.

Arrives in Tanzania

LD240228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2125 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 23 Nov (TANJUG)—An LCY delegation led by Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arrived this afternoon in Dar es Salaam from Lusaka on a 3-day visit to Tanzania at the invitation of the chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, Dr Julius Nyerere.

Party Leader Nyerere and other high party and state officials welcomed the LCY delegation at the international airport in Dar es Salaam where a short program of traditional dances and songs was performed in honor of the friends from Yugoslavia.

The formal welcome at the airport was also attended by the SFRY Ambassador in Tanzania, Branko Lukov, and a group of Yugoslavs who are working temporarily in this nonaligned country.

The Yugoslav guests were also warmly greeted by an immense crowd of citizens lining the length of the 16-km road from the airport to Dar es Salaam.

Nyerere and Krunic were driven to the residence where the president of the Presidium will be staying during his visit to Tanzania.

This evening, Dr Nyerere is arranging a formal dinner in honor of the LCY delegation, at which toasts will be exchanged.

The LCY delegation, which also comprises member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Member Dr Vasil Tupurkovski, LCY Central Committee Presidium Executive Secretary Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, and others, will hold the first official talks tomorrow morning with Nyerere and other top party leaders of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania.

Talks With Tanzania's Nyerere

LD240232 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2310 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Dar es Salaam, Nov 23 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia and Tanzania believe that new, more just international relations must be created, and advocate the lifting of apartheid and granting of independence to Namibia. This was stressed in toasts at a dinner given in honour of the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) by chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (CCM) Julius Nyerere.

The LCY delegation, headed by president of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Bosko Krunic, arrived this afternoon on a three-day visit to Tanzania.

The crisis in international economic relations, today particularly evident in the debt crisis, is severely affecting the developing countries, said Krunic in his toast.

Krunic stressed that ways of resolving these problems must be found, because the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries contains dangers of a global character.

Nyerere also underlined the importance of creating a new and more just international economic order. He pointed out the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries and paid tribute to Yugoslavia for its consistent support of Frontline countries and southern African liberation movements in their struggle against apartheid.

Krunic and Nyerere particularly emphasized the significant place and role of the policy and movemnet of nonalignment in the struggle for peace, security, development and disarmament in the world.

Discusses Apartheid With Mwinyi

LD241853 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1152 GMT 24 Nov 87

["Pool" item]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, November 24 (TANJUG)—Tanzania's President, Ali Hassan Mwinyi, and the head of the Yugoslav party, Bosko Krunic, laid stress on the importance of unity for all forces struggling against apartheid, racial discrimination and the last strongholds of colonialism, in their talks here today.

Pointing to the threat of Pretoria's latest act of aggression in the south of Angola, Mwinyi underlined that the legal government in Luanda is not only a target of the UNITA bandits and Pretoria, but also of international reaction. The Tanzanian president paid tribute to Yugoslavia for its resolute support to the just struggle of the Frontline Countries against apartheid and liberation movements.

With his host, Julius Nyerere, chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, Krunic started talks on promoting bilateral relations and inter-party cooperation, on the Non-Aligned Movement's activities and current international problems.

The Yugoslav party delegation arrived for a three-day visit to Tanzania yesterday. Previously, it made visits to Zimbabwe and Zambia, two Frontline Countries.

Further on Talks With Nyerere

EA242050 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Dar Es Salaam—Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM] Chairman Teacher Nyerere says that from now on the CCM will strive to strengthen relations with friendly political parties the world over. He made the pledge today during his talks with an LCY delegation led by LCY President Bosko Krunic. In some 3 hours of talks at State House, the leaders discussed ways of strengthening relations between their parties, and other matters relating to politics and economics.

Nyerere said that in the past the Tanganyika African National Union and Afro-Shirazi parties opened relations with many parties, but cooperation was not strengthened because the parties were still young.

LCY President Mr Krunic congratulated Teacher Nyerere on his reelection as CCM chairman. He said that the people of Yugoslavia are very pleased because they do not wish to see him abandon the party leadership.

Returns to Dar Es Salaam

LD261512 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0944 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] Dar es Salaam, November 20 (TANJUG)—League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidium member Bosko Krunic, who heads an LCY delegation on a visit to Tanzania, returned from Zanzibar to Dar es Salaam this morning.

During the visit to Zanzibar, an island of 700,000 inhabitants, the Yugoslav delegation conferred with Zanzibar President Idris Abdul Wakil, visited the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (CCM) headquarters and toured cultural and historical sites.

Zanzibar, the world's largest exporter of clove spice, in 1964 united with Tanganyika, forming the United Republic of Tanzania.

The LCY delegation today ends its three-day visit to Tanzania and leaves for Yugoslavia.

Leaves Tanzania for Home

LD262321 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] Bosko Krunic, LCY Central Committee Presidium President, who led the LCY delegation on a 3-day visit to Tanzania, has left Dar Es Salaam for Belgrade. During his visit to Tanzania, the Yugoslav delegation held talks with Julius Nyerere, president of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party, and other party officials on the further promotion of bilateral relations, topical international problems, and the activities of the Nonaligned Movement.

Further on Dizdarevic, Mladenov Talks

AU241341 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Nov 87 p 6

[Text] Yugoslavia and Bulgaria attach great importance to the agreement on the removal of medium- and short-range missiles from Europe, whose acceptance would eliminate a whole category of nuclear weapons. This shows that the world could live without this and other kinds of weapons and that, through the participation of all other countries, relations in the world could be built on trust rather than on the power of arms and the right of the stronger.

This was today concluded by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian foreign minister, in their final talks devoted to topics concerning international issues.

The ministers judged that the announced Soviet-American agreement created opportunities for agreements in other fields, in which other countries would also play a role. It was concluded also that the signs of political willingness regarding negotiations on prohibiting chemical and other weapons are being noted. This process will not be easy—as the ministers assessed—but there is no other way.

Stating the stance of the Bulgarian Government on current international issues, Mladenov assessed that an increasing number of countries in the world were expressing a desire for political relations to develop in a new and more positive way, while bearing in mind that there is no alternative to peace.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs briefed the Bulgarian foreign minister on the results of the Mediterranean nonaligned countries summit in Brioni and the activities of the nonaligned countries in the context of implementing the Harare summit's decision.

The increasingly difficult situation of the developing countries was assessed as one of the most difficult international problems. It was emphasized that the present situation, where the rich get richer and the poor get poorer, was untenable.

The final exchange of opinions took place in a constructive and cordial atmosphere. They expressed identical views on the majority of issues discussed, along with well-known differences of opinion on some of them, which were the result of different international situations.

The Bulgarian minister concluded his visit to Yugoslavia and left Belgrade in the afternoon.

Dizdarevic Holds Talks With Austria's Mock

Slovene Minority Discussed

LD202334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1718 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Graz, 20 Nov (TANJUG)—Within the framework of the regular annual meeting between the foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and Austria—Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Vice Chancellor Alois Mock, foreign minister—in Graz today examined the whole range of bilateral relations and topical issues concerning the international situation. During the talks, during which the two ministers' assessment took place in an open and friendly atmosphere, special attention was devoted to promoting economic cooperation. A detailed analysis was carried out on the problem of the Slovene minority's status in Carinthia. This has recently emerged to the forefront of bilateral relations, following an agreement between three Austrian political parties 2 days ago. In practice, this means the abolition of bilingual education.

The topical nature of this problem was also illustrated by today's peaceful demonstrations by several hundred Carinthian Slovenes who came to the Graz hotel where the two ministers' were having talks. They were there to voice their bitterness at plans to isolate Slovene children within a so-called educational ghetto.

The two ministers noted the difference of views on this issue today. They will try to overcome this by what was described as a constructive dialogue, which Yugoslavia believes to be a solution.

A significant level of cooperation was said to have been achieved in economic relations, but they have been stagnating in recent years and are lagging behind opportunities available in the two neighboring countries. The Yugoslav side stressed, in particular, that the chronic imbalance in the commodities exchange (the coverage of

Yugoslav imports by exports to Austria is only 57 percent) is no longer bearable. Concrete solutions are needed, which would mean reducing customs barriers for our exports to Austria. In the words of Vice Chancellor Mock, the Austrian side is also aware of this problem and will seek solutions for a more favorable customs treatment of specific Yugoslav goods.

Speaking at a news conference, Federal Secretary Dizdarevic expressed the conviction that today's meeting means more than just a statement of the problem and said that a certain amount of progress was achieved toward improving economic cooperation. Within the framework of economic topics, the two sides also examined questions of financial cooperation, in connection with Yugoslav proposals for rescheduling debts, promoting specific aspects of Yugoslav-EFTA cooperation, including Yugoslavia's economy in the Eureka scientific research programs, as well as questions connected with the status of Yugoslav workers in Austria. In all these questions, stress was placed on the unaltered readiness for promoting cooperation. The cooperation has been assessed as good so far and is marked by goodneighborly relations.

Concerning the problem of bilingual schools in Carinthia, Yugoslavia believes that the tripartite agreement is contrary to the spirit of the Austrian state agreement and Austria's international responsibilities regarding minorities' rights, stressed our federal secretary in conversation with his host Mock and at the news conference. At the same time, said Dizdarevic, the tripartite agreement is contrary to all previous promises by senior Austrian official minority representatives or against its interests, which is what happened in this case and which was a very unpleasant surprise to Yugoslavia. In order to settle the problem, the two ministers agreed in principle on a dialogue at the level of the political representatives and experts of the two countries in order to discuss the differences in views that exist on this and in connection with the Austrian state agreement and clarify in this way the stands and find solutions in the spirit of goodneighborly relations.

Having stressed that the Yugoslav side does not want to believe that democratic Austria will opt for a solution that would be a move toward dividing schoolchildren on the basis of linguistic affinity and which would contain elements of segregation, Federal Secretary Dizdarevic said in his talks with Vice Chancellor Mock. Dizdarevic also stated his conviction at a news conference that the agreement by the three parties will nevertheless not be legalized through the forthcoming procedure in the Austrian Parliament.

"We want a dialogue on this question with the Austrian side and in the spirit of good mutual relations," Dizdarevic said. "In this way we have built up a high level of relations so far, as well as mutual trust and mutual understanding. I am convinced," Dizdarevic said, "that we will continue to go down this road and that this, in this concrete situation, is better than having to solve this problem before international human rights forums."

The two ministers today signed a 3-year program of international cultural cooperation at a formal ceremony.

Decision 'Will Not Be Enacted'

LD242318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2132 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 24 (TANJUG)—I believe that the decision of Austrian political parties on a new model of education in the Province of Carinthia practically abolishing bilingual instruction for the Slovene national minority in Austria, will not be enacted by the Austrian parliament, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic said today, answering a question posed by a delegate in the Federal Assembly.

Dizdarevic said that the issue, which has provoked a storm of protests in Yugoslavia and among the ethnic Slovenes in Carinthia, should be settled through dialogue with the Slovene minority, in full compliance with Article Seven of the Austrian State Treaty.

In Ljubljana today, the leadership of the Socialist Alliance of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia strongly condemned the "Carinthian education model" as constituting in fact a "decision on the segregation and ghettoization of Slovene children in Carinthia."

President of the Slovene Trade Union Organization Miha Ravnik today sent a letter to the Austrian Trade Union Federation's president for Carinthia, Erwin Fruehbauer, expressing grave concern over the three Austrian parties' insistence on the abolition of bilingual education in Carinthia.

Ravnik recalled the often-repeated promise that "any decision relating to minority education in Carinthia will not be accepted without agreement on the part of the Slovene national minority representatives."

Belgrade Paper Reports Again on Waldheim

AU191134 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 19 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Belgrade—On Wednesday [18 November] the Belgrade mass circulation newspaper *Vecerni Novosti* carried "the exclusive story of new details from Kurt Waldheim's war biography." The front-page headline "Officer of Death Transports" refers to a full-page article on "black pages in a white book" in which facsimiles of documents are also printed. They are intended to serve as a proof of "the important role that Waldheim's unit" is said to have played "in the transport of the population of Kozara to the camps of the Germans and the Croatian Ustasha."

The same edition the paper also publishes a report on the book *The Waldheim Case* written by Danko Vasovic, a member of their editorial staff, which was presented in Oslo. Vasovic is said to have presented there new documents incriminating Waldheim; the unit to which Waldheim belonged is alleged to have deported thousands of Serbs to camps.